# Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

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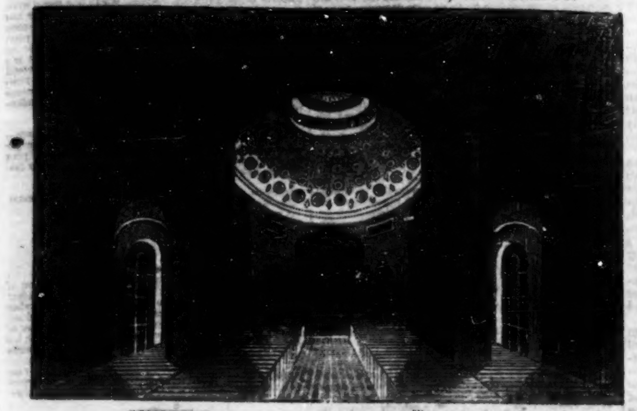
### Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore.



DESCRIPTION.

This building was commenced in 1800, and completed as far as it now is, in 1821. Its outward length, including the portico, (not yet erected) is 190 feet; its width, including the arms of the cross, is 177 feet; and its height from the floor of the nave to the summit of the cross which surmounts the dome, is 127 feet.—Its style and decorations are of the Grecian Ionic order, and it is remarkable throughout for the chaste simplicity of its design and the beautiful proportion of all its parts.

From the intersection of the arms with the body of the cross, and supported by pillars of corresponding size and form, springs a great dome of 207 feet in circumference, internally, and 231, externally. Circular caissons ornamented with rosettes, and decreasing as they approach the vertex, relieve the sameness of the internal surface of the dome, and terminate at the opening in the centre of 72 feet in circumference. Above this is the external dome, in which the windows are so arranged, that while a flood of light gushes through the opening, the means of its introduction are not seen from below. Between each of the supports of the principal dome, springs an eliptical arch, that at the head of the cross forming the outer line of a smaller dome, which, supported by six Ionic pillars, covers the grand altar; the triangular spaces between the circle and the square external wall behind the recess of the grand altar being used as vestry rooms, sacristry, &c. The left arch beneath the grand dome runs back to the extremity of that arm of the cross; covers the organ gallery, which rests on an Ionic colonnade, and which contains an organ by far the largest in the United States—it has 6000 pipes and 30 stops. The opposite arch contains two galleries one above the other, the lower being supported in a similar manner—circular stone stair cases lead from this part of the church to the galleries. On either side of the grand altar is a large niche, in which are marble altars for the usual purposes of worship; the whole contained within a mahogany railing extending the whole width of the church.

Turning now from the altar, and proceeding from the principal entrance, we find three divisions opening from the grand dome, the principal one is covered by two succeeding domes, a larger and a smaller, and supported by pillars similar to those of the great dome—from these domes, arches open upon the side aisles forming groined arches, beneath which are the six large windows, (16 feet by 6,) three on either side, which light this part of the building. Over the principal entrance is a gallery for people of colour, supported by five Ionic columns, corresponding with those which surround the niche of the great altar at the other extremity of the church, and the perspective of the side aisles is terminated by the two pictures; that on the right is the descent from the cross, painted by Paulin Guérin; the scene it represents is most interesting and awful—it is a present of Louis XVI. to the Archbishop—and that on the left, represents St. Louis burying his officers and soldiers, slain before Tunis. St. Louis could find no one to bury them for fear of contagion; but that heroic prince could not bear to see the bodies of so many brave men exposed to be devoured by Hyænas and birds of prey. To encourage his army, he began the work of charity, accompanied by his arm bearer and chaplain. He is represented holding the corpse of an officer, his relation, which he lays down in a rude grave made in the sand. This valuable painting is by the celebrated Steuben—Charles X. King of France, presented it to the Cathedral.

The coup d'œil from the main entrance looking towards the grand altar, is beautiful and impressive; the continuing arches and domes are all seen from the spot, gradually receding, until lost in the great dome which covers the centre of the cross, beyond which the grand altar with all its panoply seems lessened by the distance.

This splendid building was designed by that distinguished architect and mathematician, H. B. Latrobe, and built under his superintendence.

### THE TOILET.

BY GRENVILLE MELLEN.

My hair—my hair—how long it is!
It beats my cousin Bella's—
Indeed it is so messy, quite,
As Walter Scott's Fenella's!
It hangs about me like the night—
So says my poet Percy,
Who vows that in the summer hours
To meet me is a mercy!
For then it seems like shade at noon!
But, just to prove his folly,
He adds, when clustering in the moon,
It gives him melancholy!

But ah! the most amusing is
To hear the speculations
About my poor abundant head,
From near and dear relations:
My mother says my hair is grand,
And thinks I ought to sell it,
While Pa, who dotes on clearing land,
He wonders I don't *fell it!*
My sickly cousin—when in puff—
Declares it looks so topsy,
'Twill generate—that's plain enough—
A true cephalic dropsy;
While my sea-uncle, somewhat bald,
Insists the thing is dreadful,
And deems I should be overhauled
For carrying such a headful!

My hair—my hair—how black it is!
'Twere treason to be shaven:
I like these dark romantic dyes—
My bird of all's the raven!
And then to bind on Paran brows—
For Frank admits they're snowy,
That young and classic Colonel vows
'Tis something passing showy.
There's Julia with her auburn wealth,
But then she's but a *blonde*
And carries such unheard of health,
She's nothing with the *monde!*
Yet if, alas! as some declare,
Such soft blue beauties only
Hold tempers radiant as their hair,
How rayless I, and lonely!

My hair—my hair—how clustering!
And then 'tis all my own—
'Twill twine, all other to eclipse,
Just dew it with Cologne.
But then 'tis doubtful whether curls
Are on the whole imperial,
And smooth black locks, too, wanting pearls,
Are far too ministerial.
Alas! this trouble with our hair,
Though men admire and bless it,
Who dreams of half the long despair
It sometimes is to dress it!
Ah! if our Hectors only knew
'Twould be a sorry story,
To tell what trials we go through
Each morning with our 'glory!'

My hair—my hair—well, Amy, try
And put it up in masses,
Just here, to shadow in my eye,
And gently dim the lashes:
And weave a bud in, here and there,
To form a coronal.
For I must do some new despair
This evening at the ball.
I wish I had one diamond now,
To bury in my curls,
For Percy says to-night will show
A host of starry girls.
And once, when wantoning away,
This cloudy hair of mine,
I heard him to his cousin say
A gem would look divine.
He thought upon such lifting forms
To be without was wrong—
'Twould flash so like a star through storms,
My Egypt locks among!
There! let it rest—the deed is done,
The clock the hour doth tell.
Now put that cameo bracelet on,
And call my cousin Bell.
And let it cool or ill betide,
A *blue* I've never been—
I'll show at least a head outside,
Let what will be within.

Upon practice, not upon opinion, depends the happiness of mankind; and controversies merely speculative are of small importance in themselves, however they may have sometimes heated a disputant, or provoked a faction.

### THE MOON.

The twenty-third number of Harp[illegible]ily Library, which has just been issued, [illegible]ated to "the Sacred History of t[illegible]as displayed in the Creation and subse[illegible]ts, to the Deluge, by Sharon Turner." [illegible]uable volume, and such as cannot [illegible]d with profit, mental and moral. [illegible] a brief and interesting extract:—

The substance of the moon is m[illegible] to us than that of the brighter luminary[illegible]ne is forty-nine times greater than that [illegible]ble earth. There is ground for supposi[illegible] is solid at its surface, for it appears, i[illegible]ful telescopes, as an arid mass, on which [illegible]ve thought they could perceive the effect[illegible]en the explosions, of volcanoes. There [illegible]un-tains on the surface of the moon, wh[illegible] to the height of nearly two miles: and i[illegible]een inferred that it has deep cavities, like [illegible]sins of our seas.

Men on board a ship, while lying in the moon-light with their faces exposed to the beams, often have their muscles spasmodically distorted, and their mouths drawn awry; others have been so injured in their sight as to lose it for several months. "Fish hung up all night in the light of the moon, when eaten next day, has occasioned violent sickness and excruciating pains." The Baptist missionaries mention that he who has slept in the moonlight is heavy when he awakes, and as if deprived of his senses.—This corresponds with what Plutarch notices:—"Every body knows that those who sleep abroad under the influence of the moon are not easily waked, but seem stupid and senseless."

Plutarch's notices are:—The moon has some influence on flesh; meat corrupts sooner in the moon-light than in the sun—nurses are cautious of exposing their infants to the moon-beams—women brought to bed at full moon have easy labours—hence Diana, or the moon, was made the goddess of child-birth; and Timotheus says, 'And by the moon, which lessens the pains of women'—the carpenters refuse trees cut in full of the moon, as softer—farmers usually thrash their wheat in the wane: it is then drier and bears the flail better; in the full, it is moist and bruised—dough leavens sooner in the full—at this time most dew falls. Hence the poet Aleman calls the dew "the daughter of the air and of the moon."—Plutarch's Sympos. lib. iii. quest. 6. I observe that Mr. Edmonstone, who had lived thirty years in the forests of Demerara, remarks that trees cut in the full moon split, and the wood soon rots.

The aerolites, or great stones that fall occasionally from the air, are either consolidated in the atmosphere, or come to us from the moon, which many philosophers think probable. Mr. Harte calculates, that a body projected from the surface of the moon with the velocity of 6,000 feet in a second, would be carried beyond the attraction of its mass as now ascertained; that is, a force capable of projecting a body a little more than a mile and a half in a second. But cannon balls have been impelled half a mile in a second. Therefore a projectile force three times greater than that of cannon, would move a body from the moon beyond the point of equal attraction, and cause it to reach the earth. But a force equal to this is often exerted by our earthly volcanoes and subterraneous steam. Notes to La Place, vol. ii. p. 429. Hence, there is no impossibility of their coming from the moon; but yet I think the ærial consolidation more probable.

### THE COUNTESS OF DESMOND.

Catherine Fitzgerald, who married the twelfth Earl of Desmond, in the reign of Edward IV., and danced with the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., lived to the very extraordinary age of one hundred and fifty-five years. The beauty and vivacity of the Countess of Desmond, rendered her an object of general admiration, at a period of life when all other women are considered unfit for society; and historians confidently assert that she had passed her hundredth year before she left off dancing and mixing in the gayest circles. She resided at Inchiquin, and held her jointure from many successive Earls of Desmond, until the family being by an attainder deprived of the estate, she was reduced to poverty; but feeling few of the infirmities of age, although then one hundred and forty years old, she crossed the channel of Bristol, and travelling up to London, laid her cause before King James the First, and solicited relief, which she obtained.

Praise is like ambergris; a little whif of it, and by snatches, is very agreeable—but when a man holds a whole turn of it to your nose, it is a stink, and strikes you down.

### LAURA.

On Sunday in the Holy week, at the time of Matins, Petrarch beheld at the church of the monastery of St. Clair, in Avignon, a young lady whose charms absorbed and captivated his attention. She was dressed in green, and her robe was embroidered with violets. Her face, her air, her gait, seemed somewhat more than mortal. Her person was delicate, her eyes tender and sparkling, and her eyebrows black as ebony. Golden locks waved over her shoulders, which were whiter than snow; her ringlets were interwoven with the fingers of love. Her neck was finely formed, and her complexion, which art would vainly attempt to imitate, animated by the tints of nature. When she opened her mouth, you perceived the beauty of pearls, and the sweets of roses. She was full of graces. Nothing was so soft as her looks, so modest as her carriage, so touching as the sound of her voice.—An air of gaiety and tenderness breathed around her, but so pure and happily tempered, as to inspire every beholder with the sentiments of virtue, for she was chaste as the spangled dew-drop of the morn. Such was the amiable Laura!

This lady, to whom the genius of Petrarch has given immortal celebrity, appears to have been the daughter of Andibert de Noves, a chevalier. Her family held the first rank at Noves, a town of Provence, two leagues from Avignon. Laura possessed a house in that city, where she passed a part of the year. Her father had left her a handsome dowry, to be given to her on her marriage, which took place when she was very young, (through the authority and influence of her mother), with Hugues de Sade, whose family was originally of Avignon, where they held the first offices. It was not till after marriage, that Petrarch beheld her; and hence the severity with which she regarded his passion. While Petrarch concealed in his bosom the love with which Laura had inspired him, he owns that she treated him with kindness; but when she discovered the state of his mind, she behaved to him, he avers, with great severity. Awed by the chastity of her conduct and manners, Petrarch had not dared to speak of his feelings; but Laura, on perceiving that he followed her every where, and directed towards her his ardent glances, solicitously avoided him; and if by accident he approached her in public, immediately left the place, or covered herself with her veil. His attentions became at length so embarrassing, that she felt constrained to forbid him to see or to speak to her. Petrarch, convinced that distance alone could enable him to obey so cruel an injunction, determined to take a long journey; but scarcely had he quitted Avignon, before he repented of his purpose, and could with difficulty prevent himself from returning. During his excursion, the image of Laura was present to his thoughts. He had to pass, on his return, through a part of the forest of Ardennes, which was rendered more particularly dangerous, by the inroads from a war between the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, which disputed with each other the sovereignty of Moulines. Petrarch, however, took no guard; alone, and unarmed, wholly occupied by his passion, he traversed, unconcerned, the most gloomy recesses of the forest. "Love," said he, "enlightened the shades of Ardennes, where Laura appeared in every object, and was heard in every breeze." On approaching Lyons, he beheld the Rhone with transport, for in its course to the sea, it bathed the walls of Avignon, which contained his Laura. He had flattered himself that absence might have softened the obduracy of Laura, and that she would behold him on his return with great complacency. Of the disappointment of this hope, he bitterly complains, and compares his mistress to the snow on which the sun had not beamed. "It is now," says he, "seven years that I have sighed night and day for Laura, without hope of being able to touch her heart."

It is the natural effect of a romantic and tender passion, to render common society distasteful to its victim. Petrarch quitted Avignon in despair, and immured himself in the shades and caverns of Vaucluse. "The more desert and savage the scene around me, the more lively," says he, "is the form in which Laura presents herself to my view. The mountains, the woods, and the streams, see and witness my anguish." The sentiment which preyed on his heart, undermined his health, and sapped the springs of life; the idea of death, and of a future state, presented itself to his imagination, ever lively and enthusiastic, and opposed itself to the fervours of love. He now lamented the time which he had wasted in this pursuit, and determined to conquer a passion which indulgence, habit, and association, had too firmly interwoven with the whole texture of his mind. To assist him in his resolution, he had recourse to a monk, Dennis de Robertis, a native of Italy, a man distinguished for his talents, and to whom Petrarch was greatly attached. Father Dennis said all that wisdom could dictate, or that ingenuity could devise, to heal the wounded mind of his penitent; but the eloquence of the good father was, by one glance from Laura, obliterated from the mind of his pupil. One day, having met him by accident, she looked on him with great kindness. A favour so unexpected, restored him to happiness, and vanquished in a moment his boasted resolution. He now again sought her in public, when she behaved to him with more ease. He wished to speak to her of his sentiments; but the dignity of her manner repressed and awed him. Laura desired to be beloved by Petrarch, but with a refinement that should prevent him from any expressions of his feelings. If ever he attempted to violate this respectful silence, she treated him with the utmost severity; but when she saw him afflicted, in despair, and too much discouraged, some trifling complacency, a word, a gesture, were sufficient to reanimate him. It was by this refined species of coquetry, if so harsh a term may be allowed, that Laura, without stain to her honour, kept alive, for twenty years, the passion of a man of impetuous character, whose morals, previous to his acquaintance with her, had not been irreproachable.

On the 6th of April, 1348, Petrarch was at Verona, when, in a dream towards the morning, he seemed to behold Laura, and held with her a long conversation. "Her appearance," says he, "was like the spring, and her head was crowned with oriental pearls. As she drew near to me, she sighed, and gave me a hand which had long been the object of my tenderest wishes. "Do you recollect," she asked, "her who, by engaging the affections of your youth, led you from the common road of life?" While she spoke these words, which were accompanied with an air of modesty and earnestness, she sat down under a laurel and a beech, by the side of a brook, and commanded me to place myself by her. Having informed her lover that she was no longer an inhabitant of this world, and reproved his grief, "To the spotless soul," continued she, "death is the deliverance from a darksome prison: it is no more than a sigh, or a short passage, from one life to another. In the flower of my youth, when you loved me most, and when life was decked out in all its charms, then was it bitter, compared with the sweetness of my death. I felt at this moment more joy than an exile returning to his wished-for country. There was but one idea afflicted me—I was to leave you. I was moved with compassion." "Ah!" replied I, "in the name of that truth by which you were governed while on earth, and which you now more clearly distinguish in the bosom of him to whom all things are present, tell me, I conjure you, whether *love* gave birth to this compassion?" Scarcely had I ceased to speak, when I beheld those heavenly smiles which have been at all times the messengers of peace. "You have ever," said she, with a sigh, "possessed my heart, and shall continue to possess it." I had only time to add, "My sufferings are fully recompensed; but I cannot live without you; I would, therefore, know whether I shall soon follow you?" She was already in motion to depart, when she said, "If I mistake not, you shall remain a long time upon earth."

The inquietude of Petrarch after this vision, was extreme. He waited with impatience for news from Avignon; but a pestilence which prevailed within its walls, had put a stop to all communications. On the 19th of May, 1348, he at length received, while at Parma, a letter from a friend who resided in the same city with Laura, and who informed him that she died of the plague on the 6th of April, the very day on which the vision had appeared to him. She expired gently, and without a struggle. After death, she appeared as one who slumbers: death had not discomposed the serenity of her features. "Her road to heaven," says Petrarch, "was not to seek in death; she had long known and walked in its paths."

His grief for her loss, susceptible minds may conceive. "I dare not think of my condition," says he; "much less can I speak of it. It convinces me that there is no longer any thing worthy of living for. Since the strongest cord of my life is broken, with the grace of God, I shall easily renounce a world where my cares have been deceitful, and my hopes vain and perishing."

For the Saturday Evening Post.

### ANSWER

TO "GAILY THE TROUBADOUR, &c."

Sadly the Troubadour came from the war,
Mournful the strains that awoke his guitar,
Saying, "From distant lands hither I come,
Alas! no bright lady love welcomes me home."

She in her cold bed quietly sleeps,
Lonely the sorrowing Troubadour weeps,
Saying "Away from me, love, thou hast flown,
My life is obscured, for its day-star is gone."

See! see! the Troubadour lies with the dead,
On, to the battle-field wildly he sped,
Saying, "My lady love to thee I come,
Evel'ne, dearest, welcome me home." C. W****.

From the Western Pioneer.

### A FEW DESULTORY SKETCHES

*Of the Character and Manners of the*

## REV. MR. BASCOM,

OF THE METHODIST E. CHURCH.

It is a pleasing thought, and one that affords a high sense of gratification to every intelligent and reflecting mind, that the character of the West for displays of eloquence is not surpassed by any other portion of our country, even where the lights of science and philosophy have long shed their mingled radiance in a more eminent and superior degree. We presume there can be nothing invidious or selfish in the remark, that here in the west is a genial soil, which, by the ordinary means of culture, is peculiarly fitted for the rapid growth and ripened maturity of genius; and in order to sustain the verity of this position, we have only to appeal to such demonstrations as are constantly afforded us in all the multiplied relations of life.

The philosopher of Ferney has wisely observed, that all activity, whether of body or mind, takes its rise from necessity; and to this cause may be attributed, in part, much of that distinction which extraordinary developments of intellect so usually confer among us. If we enquire after the early history of those men who have so eminently distinguished themselves as public orators, and who have excited the wonder and admiration of listening multitudes, we shall almost invariably find, that they have come forward by the unassisted energies of their own minds, independent in a great degree of those extrinsic aids that are attainable only through the propitious smiles of fortune. Such seems to have been the destiny which has thus far marked the career of this eminent young man, who forms the subject of this notice.

Mr. Bascom's personal appearance is gainly and prepossessing. He is of the middle stature, and exhibits, when standing or walking, a firm, dignified, and stately mien. His constitution is naturally robust and vigorous, and is always marked with strong indications of good health. There is nothing in his shape or figure, that does not perfectly harmonize with the rules of exact proportion. His head and features are of the finest mould, and at once bespeak for him a place in the scale of intellect, that does not injustice to his frame. His forehead is full and ample, with a cast of elevation that is graceful and comely. The eyebrows are high, arched, and slightly prominent, and beneath their inflection is an eye that has all the penetration and clearness of a tropical beam. It is altogether impossible to conceive of the effect produced in his pulpit exhibitions by the varied expressions of his eye, according as it reposes on his audience with the serene and unclouded brilliancy of sunshine, or is kindled into lightning and tempest by some powerful and tremendous appeal.

In private circles where there may chance to be a promiscuous assemblage of persons, it is Mr. Bascom's manner to act with a good deal of coyness and restraint. He chooses rather to abstract himself from the socialities of the undistinguished crowd, than to participate freely in the rounds of conversation. It is only when he is surrounded by a few select friends, that he relaxes from these habits of reserve, and with an easy familiarity that relieves from all embarrassment, and a liveliness of humor that banishes every feeling of dulness, he becomes the body and soul of the most agreeable and enlightened colloquy. He has a warm heart, and one that has never proved faithless to the high claims of confiding friendship. If it falls in his way to oppose a rival sentiment that is respectfully offered, he treats it with the utmost deference and candor; but to indignity and scorn he is keenly sensitive, and the aggressor, can never escape without feeling the force of a rebuke, that is generally given with the most untempered and unpitying severity. To a mind like his, endowed with all the finer sensibilities of our nature, and forever buoyant on some ethereal spring of action, there can be nothing attached that is low or grovelling, or that would sink it from the elevation of its high-born destiny.

In coming now to speak of Mr. Bascom in the more important relations of the pulpit, we are bound to consider him, under every aspect, as a man whose characteristic deportment is perfectly singular and unique. When he first rises before his audience, he surveys it with a rapid, pervading glance, as though he were taking a sort of judicial cognizance of the moral condition of every mind. To those who have not been accustomed to hear him, there appears to be a show of promptness and hurry in his manner, that is not altogether suited to the grave and serious responsibilities of his station. The attitude of his body in the opening of his subject, as well as through all its progressive stages, is naturally bold and confident, and often assumes in its frequent variations, and dignity and grace that is strikingly imposing. The mind is not suffered, however to linger long in the contemplation of the speaker, before it is suddenly arrested by some brilliant scintillation of thought, which powerfully charms and captivates by its superior elegance and beauty.

Mr. Bascom has a soft, clear-toned, and musical voice, yet sufficiently strong and commanding to be distinctly heard at a remote distance. When not overstrained by a feeling of too great excitement, the harmony of its cadence is never interrupted or broken; but if permitted to rise to an unnatural swell, it becomes slightly harsh and dissonant. In his delivery, as in every thing else that concerns his public ministrations, he yields to the impetuous and all subduing sway of his own incomparable genius. It is truly wonderful with what a rapid momentum he moves along. Sometimes like a sweeping flood-tide that rolls silently onward in its unobstructed course, and at others like the awful heaving of a cataract, that roars, and breaks, and rends every thing that comes within the scope of its sublime operation. It is owing in all probability to the unusual speed and quickness of his delivery, that the public have not been oftener furnished with specimens of his unrivalled and stirring eloquence, for it is very certain that the most dexterous stenographer would be greatly puzzled to follow him. His action has all that pathos and energy that spontaneously flows from a heart, warmed into transport by the fervors of a pure and unaffected devotion.

Mr. Bascom has strong reasoning powers. In most of his efforts in this way he has exhibited a masterly skill in conducting the argumentative divisions of his subject, but it is only on fit and proper occasions, that he chooses to employ his great and superior abilities. When he addresses himself to the judgment and understandings of men, he does it in the true philosophic spirit of the times, and discovers no other object in view, but to convince them of those weighty and momentous truths, embraced in the sacred character of his commission. He has ever been remarkable for the facility with which he amplifies and carries out his thoughts on all points of critical and abstruse examination. There is no sentiment however abstract and metaphysical that can elude the searching inquisition of his ingenious and comprehensive mind. He is no bigot in theology, but has ever been liberal and tolerant to the opinions of others, except where those opinions do plainly and palpably contravene the generally acknowledged axioms of the gospel. As to the principles of infidelity, when openly avowed, he has never been lenient or sparing, but by a cogency of argument not to be resisted, and a keenness of satire not to be endured, he has seldom failed in putting to the route its boldest champions.

In his style, it does not appear that Mr. Bascom has copied after any living model. It is in this particular more than any other, that he stands insulated and alone. If, indeed, it can be said he has practised upon any model, it must be the great master of the Grecian school. But it is strikingly obvious to the hearer, that he has never once thought of conforming to the usages of this or any other country. He has perfectly at command all the varied stores of language, and generally makes his selections with good taste and judgment. If his style be faulty, it is not being sufficiently close and sententious. But any attempt to improve upon it, would be like improving on the tints of the rainbow, or giving an additional lustre to the sparkling qualities of the diamond. The numerous assemblies he has addressed, in the eastern and western sections of our country, can witness to the sublime and impassioned strokes of his oratory. There is no man, perhaps, who has more successfully cultivated this talent than Mr. Bascom. In the conclusion, or peroration of his sermons, there is a grandeur and magnificence that beggars all description. It is then he develops all his powers, and by the resistless operation of some heaven-inspiring impulse, he cleaves the hearts of the enraptured and astonished multitude. For these rare endowments of mind he is alone indebted to the beneficence of nature, and his own unwearied exertions. Although he has never received what is called a classical education, nor could boast of those academical titles, which are sometimes bestowed on the merest tyro in learning, yet he has dug deep enough into the treasures of science, to hold a respectable rank among the first men of our country. In proof of this, we have only to refer to the pre-eminent station he held but a few years ago, as *Principal* in one of the eastern colleges, and to the learned professorship he now holds, in a similar institution in the west. Take him altogether, from his first outset in life to the present time, and we are furnished with examples of moral and intellectual greatness, that is rarely attained to, even under dispensations more favourable to improvement. And judging from his growing literary reputation, we might venture to predict, that he is yet to become no less distinguished in the halls of science, than he is justly celebrated for his superior powers in the pulpit. P.

### A PASSAGE FROM MRS. TROLLOPE.

We found leisure yesterday to look over a larger portion of "*Domestic Manners of the Americans*," as re-published by the Harpers. We took occasion a few days since, after having read but a few pages of the work, to express the opinion that the exaggerations which distinguish it were not so great as they had been represented by most of our contemporaries. This was an error imbibed from the partial perusal alluded to, which we hasten to correct. As a whole, the work is a glaring and ridiculous tissue of falsehoods, with just enough truth intermingled to satisfy the reader that the whole work is not an invention, but the offspring of a strongly prejudiced mind, if not of a malignant disposition. No American can read it but with indignation, and yet all must consider indignation not the proper feeling to be excited by such palpable misstatements. It nevertheless amuses, but the amusement is of the same description as would spring from a first perusal of Gulliver's travels. Yet for all this there occasionally occurs a chapter written with force, and not departing from truth. But these are few and far between, and only thrown out to deceive the reader into a belief of the other portion of the production. We annex a passage as a specimen. The statements it contains are about as accurate as those made in four-fifths of the chapters throughout the volume.

I do not speak of the police of the Atlantic cities; I believe it is well arranged: in New York it is celebrated for being so; but out of the range of their influence, the contempt of law is greater than I can venture to state, with any hope of being believed.—Trespass, assault, robbery, nay, even murder, are often committed without the slightest attempt at legal interference.

During the summer that we passed most delightfully in Maryland, our rambles were often restrained in various directions by the advice of our kind friends, who knew the manners and morals of the country. When we asked the cause, we were told, "There is a public-house on that road, and it will not be safe to pass it."

The line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal passed within a few miles of Mrs. S***'s, residence. It twice happened during our stay with her, that dead bodies were partially concealed near it. The circumstance was related as a sort of half-hour's wonder; and when I asked particulars of those who, on one occasion, brought the tale, the reply was, "Oh he was murdered, I expect; or may-be he died of the canal fever; but they say he had the marks of being throttled." No inquest was summoned; and certainly no more sensation was produced by the occurrence than if a sheep had been found in the same predicament.

The abundance of food and the scarcity of hanging were also favourite topics, as proving their superiority to England. They are both excellent things, but I do not admit the inference. A wide and most fertile territory, as yet but thinly inhabited, may easily be made to yield abundant food for its population: and where a desperate villain knows, that when he has made his town or his village "too hot to hold him," he has nothing to do but travel a few miles west and be sure of finding plenty of beef and whiskey, with no danger that the law shall follow him, it is not extraordinary that executions should be rare.

Once during our residence at Cincinnati, a murderer of uncommon atrocity was taken, tried, convicted, and condemned to death. It had been shown on his trial, that some years before he had murdered a wife and child, at New Orleans, but little notice had been taken of it at the time. The crime which had now thrown him into the hands of justice was the recent murder of a second wife, and the chief evidence against him was his own son.

The day of his execution was fixed, and the sensation produced was so great from the strangeness of the occurrence (no white man having ever been executed at Cincinnati,) that persons from sixty miles' distance came to be present at it.

Meanwhile, some unco' good people began to start doubts as to the righteousness of hanging a man, and made application to the governor of the state* of Ohio to commute the sentence into imprisonment. The governor for some time refused to interfere with the sentence of the tribunal before which he had been tried; but at length, frightened at the unusual situation in which he found himself, he yielded to the importunity of the Presbyterian party who had assailed him, and sent off an order to the sheriff accordingly. But this order was not to reprieve him, but to ask him if he pleased to be reprieved, and sent to the penitentiary instead of being hanged.

The Sheriff waited upon the criminal, and made his proposal, and was answered, "If any thing could make me agree to it, it would be the hope of living long enough to kill you and my dog of a son: however, I wont agree; you shall have the hanging of me."

The worthy sheriff, to whom the ghastly office of executioner is assigned, said all in his power to persuade him to sign the offered document, but in vain, he obtained nothing but abuse for his efforts.

The day of execution arrived; the place appointed was the side of a hill, the only one cleared of trees near the town; and many hours before the time fixed, we saw it entirely covered by an immense multitude of men, women, and children. At length the hour arrived, the dismal cart was seen slowly mounting the hill, the noisy throng was hushed into solemn silence; the wretched criminal mounted the scaffold, when again the sheriff asked him to sign the acceptance of the commutation proposed; but he spurned the paper from him, and cried aloud, "Hang me!"

Mid-day was the moment appointed for cutting the rope; the sheriff stood, his watch in one hand, and a knife in the other: the hand was lifted to strike, when the criminal stoutly exclaimed, "I sign;" and he was conveyed back to prison, amid the shouts, laughter, and ribaldry of the mob.

I am not fond of hanging, but there was something in all this that did not look like the decent dignity of wholesome justice.

*The governors of states have the same power over life and death, as is vested, with us, in the crown.

ORIGINAL.

### THE BROKEN HARP.

Gently, sighing winds of heaven,
Gently strike each sunder'd string;
Trembling through it, airs of even,
Wake the plaintive harp to sing.

Sparkling dew-drops on thee linger,
Twine ye flowers its chords among,
Angels, with your fairy finger
Wake the plaintive harp to song.

Nay, 'tis vain, no winds of heaven
Can its broken chords unite,
Nor the dewy airs of even
Bid the plaintive harp delight.

Ne'er shall minstrels' sweetest numbers
Thrill again to lady say,
Or catch, arous'd from dreamy slumbers,
The plaintive harp's expiring lay.

Hollow, murmuring, midnight breezes
Vibrate through each sever'd chord,
O'er its strings the dew-drop freezes,
Show the plaintive harp's destroy'd.

C. H. W.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

### THE JERSEY SUIT,

In Court of Chancery.

We find in the fortieth number, volume fifth, of the Orthodox "Friend," some notice of this important lawsuit, which that part of the society of Friends called Orthodox, have for several years been waging against their brethren, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, in order to recover the whole of a small school fund, belonging to the preparative meeting of Chesterfield, in New Jersey, when Friends* of that preparative meeting, composing about two-thirds of the whole, at the time the Orthodox seceded from them, offered to give them their full share in proportion to their numbers.

It seems the two Judges, on whom the decision of this case devolved, have at length given it in favor of that part of the Society called Orthodox, who are congratulating themselves "that a decision (as they say) so favorable to the cause of truth, and the interests of religion, has been obtained."†

We have not yet seen the decision of the Judges, and shall forbear at present, much animadversion upon it. But we would remind our Orthodox friends, that when Judge King, of Philadelphia, gave his opinion decidedly against them, when they cast into prison some of our friends, for entering their own burial-ground; they could then exclaim, "That human judgment is fallible, and that all men are liable to be biassed by personal attachments, or the hope of promoting favorite measures, are observations which a thorough knowledge of mankind long since suggested, and which daily experience only serves to confirm and settle.‡ They then go on with severe strictures on the opinion of the learned Judge; as we suppose, they apprehended it was not "favorable to the cause of truth, and the interests of religion"—at least, it was not so to their cause; and yet we may suppose from their subsequent conduct in that case, and in the case of Green street meeting-house, their better judgment must have shewn them, that in a legal point of view, Judge King was in the right—by their withdrawing the suits and paying the costs, without risking a decision in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Their whole force then seemed to be directed to the prosecution of the Jersey suit, in Chancery, where there would be an unbounded latitude in the nature of the evidence they should offer; and the great mass of testimony contained in Foster's Reports, abundantly shewed with what unabated party zeal, they have endeavored to stigmatize friends with opprobrious epithets, and as holding spurious doctrines; and having departed from the ancient faith and discipline of the Society, and claiming to themselves, to be the legitimate successors of Fox and Barclay—but at the same time were scarcely willing to acknowledge Penn as a legitimate standard of Orthodox faith.§

On the other hand, Friends have had to come forward against these false imputations, in defence of their just rights; and in their testimony have given a full exposure of the arbitrary rule and overbearing conduct of the Orthodox party, which Friends contend has been the foundation of the controversy, and the *primary* cause that has led to the separation in the Society.—They have endured a long and harrassing lawsuit, which has now been determined by two Judges of the Orthodox party's own choosing; and considering the society to which those Judges belong, without in the least degree impeaching the purity of their intentions, we will not undertake to say, that *sectarian* prejudices, so prevalent in the human mind, may not have had some sway in influencing their judgments on this important question.

If we have been rightly informed of the decision, that of Judge Ewings, was principally founded on the circumstance of Friends having left the ancient yearly meeting place in Arch street, and that of Judge Drake, on the proof the Orthodox had brought forward, that the doctrines of Elias Hicks, were not the doctrines of the ancient Society of Friends; and that the witnesses on the part of Friends, would not go into an examination, on account of doctrines, &c. With regard to the first, if that be the learned Judge's opinion, he has at once pronounced judgment on their Orthodox brethren of New York and Baltimore yearly meetings, who, being but a small minority, left their stated places of meeting during the sessions of the yearly meeting, and set up meetings elsewhere, "unauthorised by society, and unknown to its discipline."‖ And it is also inconsistent with common right and common sense, that a Society, composed of more than twenty-six thousand, should divide, and more than eighteen thousand of them, from certain causes not under their control, which is abundantly shewn by the witnesses on the part of Friends, should conclude to hold their yearly meeting in another place than Arch street, Philadelphia, and the greater number still professing the same principles, acknowledging the same discipline, supporting the same testimonies, and calling themselves by the same name, should not be considered as the legitimate Society of Friends, in preference to a small minority, who claim to themselves exclusively that title. This is a question which every intelligent and unprejudiced mind will be hard set to reconcile either with reason, religion, or the commonly accepted opinions of mankind; and in a legal point of view, with the excellent principles of our republican government.‖

* See Fox's Reports, Sec. iii. Appendix, p. 488.
† First vol. of Friend, p. 292.
‡ See S. Bettle's testimony, Foster's Reports, Vol. 1. p. 73.
§ See Foster's Reports, Vol. 2. pp. 68, 69, 118, 150, &c.
‖ See Foster's Reports, Vol. 2. p. 63, 178, and Appendix, 481.

With regard to Judge Drake's opinion, from what we have heard, we will observe that Friends from the beginning of the examination of witnesses in this suit, entered their protest against any questions being put respecting "Religious opinions and doctrines," as irrelevant to this cause,* and concerning which, no temporal court in this country, had any right to interfere.† Notwithstanding which, the witnesses on the part of Friends, were frequently harrassed in their cross examination, which was protracted to an unreasonable length, with questions of this nature: but their refusal to answer, was not on the ground of fearing investigation, or a wish to conceal their doctrines, but from conscientious scruples, and in strict conformity to the ancient practice of the Society, not to submit their doctrines and religious faith, to the judgment of weak and fallible men; or the decision of any temporal tribunal on earth, who are abundantly liable "to err in judgment, and stray in vision."‡

The Society of Friends believe with the Apostle, that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned. But he that is spiritual, judgeth all things, yet he himself, is judged of no man." The Society of Friends have no wish to conceal their doctrines, or to hide them under the bed or bushel—they hold the same fundamental doctrines their predecessors have ever done; and the volumes of extemporaneous discourses of Elias Hicks, and other eminent ministers of the Society of latter years, which have been recorded in short hand and published to the world by individuals, will abundantly shew to the unprejudiced and spiritually minded reader, that they contain the vital and fundamental principles held forth by Fox, Barclay, Penn, Pennington, Whitehead, Baily, and many others of that day, who promulgated to the world, the glorious doctrine of "Christ within, the hope of glory—the wisdom of God, and the power of God."

On the other hand, the Orthodox have, in their evidence, went largely into an exhibit of their doctrines, and submitted them to the judgment of a *temporal court*. We wish no controversy with them about doctrines—they are welcome to enjoy their own opinions; but were we disposed to enter into an examination of them, it would be easy to shew that they have departed in many things from the simple ground of our early Friends. They have wandered on the barren mountains of an outward religion, and soared aloft in the airy regions of speculative theology, and strained every nerve to support some peculiar views which the society of Friends have never considered as essential doctrines in the christian religion, as professed by them. We wish the impartial and spiritually minded reader also to examine (if his patience will hold out) their great mass of testimony contained in Foster's Reports, and compare it with the plain and simple doctrines of our early friends above named.

The Orthodox, in the paper first alluded to, seemed to imply that the decision of this cause "involved the peace, harmony, and right of property, of every religious society in our country." Strange doctrine indeed! Are they so weak as to suppose that all other property in the society of Friends, and in all other societies, will be given up to those claiming to be the Orthodox church, in consequence of this decision, or that any thing, as regards property, will be decided, but the small fund of Chesterfield Preparative Meeting. If they do they will be grievously disappointed. The people of this country are not yet prepared to submit to ecclesiastical domination—and the good citizens of New Jersey will no doubt take the alarm, and pursue measures to protect their civil rights against the insidious encroachments, of protecting sectarian principles by the strong arm of the law. Friends have never desired any more than their proportionate share of the property in question—they have made the most friendly overtures for an amicable settlement with their Orthodox brethren‡—and in this they have been actuated not only by the genuine principles of Quakerism, and in strict accordance with their discipline—but also entirely consistent with the genuine principles of our republican government.

They caution their members not to be exalted and triumph in their late success, but receive it "with christian meekness and humility." This was good advice to be sure—but they ought to have told them at the same time, that perhaps the *bitterness of death* was not yet past—that Friends in defence of their just rights have appealed from the decision of the two judges to the high Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, which we understand is composed of the Governor and Council of fourteen, where it is expected there may be an impartial decision, or at least less subject to be influenced by sectarian prepossessions and prejudices.

Preparations we understand are making to publish the late decision, together with the arguments of Counsel on the side of the Orthodox; but we would ask an intelligent and discerning public to suspend their judgment until there is a *final decision*, and they may have an opportunity of hearing the counsel on both sides.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

* See Foster's Reports, Vol. 1. p. 86.
† Same Vol. p. 381.
‡ See Foster's Reports, vol. ii. p. 462, 463.

Mr. Ouseley, who, not long since, was a member of the British Legation at Washington, and married an American lady, has published in London, a thin octavo volume on the statistics of the United States. He is a sensible writer, friendly to this country; and whose object seems to be the rectification of the misstatements which have been made by other foreigners in relation to our government, taxation, and so forth. We have read his tract with some interest; he has formed a correct estimate of our institutions and resources, though he does not, we think, communicate all the useful information which was within his reach. He is much commended in several of the London journals, for his temperate candor and the great success of his explanations. The London Metropolitan holds this language—

"Mr. Ouseley has satisfactorily proved several important points hitherto denied. The most important are, that elections are carried on in America without confusion and without bribery; that the expenses of the Government are less than in any other country; that the Agrarian law is not very likely to be insisted upon, as supposed by the Quarterly, where land is to be had for little or nothing; that the clerical body is well organized, and moderate in its expenses; that the Quarterly Review is prejudiced; Mrs. Trollope is a *trollop*, and that Captain Hall knows nothing about it.

"Mr. Ouseley's remarks upon the future prosperity of America are startling; if any thing, it will be her wealth which will prove her ruin. At present, however, with a cheap government, and no temptations to hold out, in the shape of place and sinecure, for people to forfeit their integrity, it is very evident, that she will rapidly advance to a degree of power and perfection, which will, in another century, render her the most important nation in the world. What may be her situation and prospects after that date we leave to be commented upon by the reviewers of 1932."

The private life of M. Perier presents very little interest. He was born at Grenoble, in 1777. He served on the Staff of the Engineers, as *adjoint*, during the Italian campaign, from 1799 to 1800. He then quitted the army, and, like his father, engaged in commerce, as a banker, speculator, &c. by which he realized an immense fortune, to the amount, it is said, of 30,000*l*. or 40,000*l*. sterling a year. To sum up his private character in one word, it answered to the line of Pope—he was "an honest man."

Amusement is the happiness of those who cannot think. A contented man is like a good tennis player who never fatigues or confounds himself with eternally running after the ball, but stays till it comes to him.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

## To the Friends of Education.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a Town Meeting [illegible] a General Society of Education, held in [illegible] 1831, a Committee of [illegible] were appointed to take the subject of Education under their especial care, with the view of corresponding with the members of the Legislature in regard to the adoption of an Education Bill, and to lay before that body such facts and information as would tend to promote the wishes of the community in general. The committee met soon after their appointment, and organized by electing Benj. W. Richards, Esq. chairman, and Benj. Matthias, secretary.

The committee feeling, with their fellow citizens of the community, the deepest interest in the promotion of the cause of Education, and being sensible of the necessity of prompt and vigorous action, in order, if possible, to secure the passage of an efficient bill for school purposes, at the then approaching session of the legislature, after a free interchange of sentiment, agreed upon the appointment of two sub-committees, for the following purposes:—

1. The first sub-committee were directed to draft an Education Bill, suited to the wants and exigencies of the State, and calculated to meet the views of the people at large, and the disposition of the legislature, without, if practicable, creating collision with those members who were thought to be hostile to the measure. Also, to collect and lay before the committee such facts and materials, throwing light upon the subject of Education, as were calculated to serve the committee in their duties.

2. The second sub-committee were instructed to devise and recommend some plan for awakening the attention of the public, particularly in the western counties, to the importance and necessity of a system of Common Schools, as the most effectual means of improving the condition of society in general, and perpetuating the free institutions of our country.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee, pursuant to a previous resolution, with the design of calling the attention of the legislature to the subject of Education, at the commencement of its session, to prepare them for the adoption of measures to accommodate the views of the public, Benj. W. Richards, Esq. presented a memorial, which being unanimously approved of, was signed by all the committee and forwarded to the legislature. Copies, accompanied by circulars, were also forwarded to influential gentlemen in various parts of the state. This memorial was extensively published in the newspapers of the day.

After an adjournment of some weeks, the committee again assembled, and Joseph R. Chandler, Esq. chairman of the first sub-committee, presented a draft of an Education Bill, which, after due consideration, was unanimously adopted as the opinion of the committee. The principal features of this bill, are as follows:—

Sect. 1—Divides each county in the State into a school division, and every city, township and borough, into a school district; each to contain a sufficient number of schools, to teach, free of expense, all who apply, the elements of a good English or German education.

Sect. 2—Refers the acceptance or rejection of the bill, in each county, to the voters at the next general election after its adoption by the legislature—in case a majority shall signify themselves friendly to the schools, the plan to be promptly introduced.

Sect. 3—Requires the sheriff of each county, when the bill shall have been adopted, to issue proclamation for the election of —— school directors, and a supervisor for each district, who shall ever after be elected annually at the general election.

Sect. 4—Requires that ten days after the election, the county commissioners, supervisors, and a delegation of the school directors, shall hold a "joint meeting" in each county, to assess a tax for the support of the schools.

Sect. 5—Devises that a poll tax of —— shall be levied on each citizen of the county liable to a poll tax, and a tax upon personal and real estate of ——, called a "school tax," to meet the necessary expenditures.

Sect. 6—Provides that legacies bequeathed any particular school district, shall be applied to the purposes mentioned by the donor, without impairing the claim of the district to its regular appropriation; but at the "joint meeting," the county assessments may be reduced in proportion to the bequests.

Sect. 7—Requires the school directors to enter upon their duties immediately after the appropriations are made.

Sect. 8—Defines the duties of the school directors to be—to determine the number and location of the schools; designate their titles; rent or erect suitable buildings; employ teachers; select school books and admit pupils. To divide the schools into *primary* and *grammar* classes. To make annual report to the supervisors of the situation of each school, number of pupils, average attendance, and the rank of studies attained; and to visit each school personally, at least once a month, and record the result of each visit.

Sect. 9—Requires the board of supervisors to visit the schools in their respective counties, at least once a year, and make report of the situation thereof to the secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the 1st Nov. annually. Their report shall include the number of scholars admitted and discharged; the number of teachers engaged; course of studies pursued by the pupils; expense of houses, teachers, &c. which report they shall also publish in one or more county papers, at the expense of the county.

Sect. 10—Provides that all bills against the school directors for school purposes, shall be countersigned by the chairman [illegible], and presented to the county commissioners, who are required to pay the same from the school appropriation.

Sect. 11—Provides that the expenses of the school directors, in the discharge of their public duties shall, in like manner, be paid by the county commissioners.

Sect. 12—Requires the secretary of the Commonwealth, annually, on or before the first day of January, to lay before the legislature a full report from all the schools established under the provisions of this bill—embracing the number of scholars and teachers, progress of studies, amount of expenses, and such other information as he may deem interesting in elucidating the condition of the institutions.

This bill, it was anticipated, would prove much less objectionable than any which had previously been offered to the legislature, as a principal feature—that relating to its adoption or rejection by the voters of each county—was calculated to avoid difficulty with those opposed to the system. It was forwarded to the chairman of the Education committee of the Legislature.

The Rev. M. M. Carll, chairman of the second sub-committee, made a report on the best means of calling public attention to the importance of a system of Common Schools, which, by a vote of the committee was published in the public newspapers. Its recommendations—especially those of appointing agents and distributing suitable essays—the committee were unable to adopt at the time, though they were kept constantly in view.

The committee, in the course of their deliberations, also took into consideration the propriety of suggesting to the Legislature the expediency of establishing a Manual Labor Academy, upon which an able report was made by Wm. J. Young, Esq. chairman of a sub-committee appointed for the purpose. The opinion of the sub-committee was, that although the education bill adopted by the committee and forwarded to the legislature, provided for the gratuitous instruction of every child *sent* to school, yet there would probably be many instances of inability on the part of parents to provide their children with food and clothing while they were obtaining this tuition. The report also noticed that the bill adopted, made no provision for providing a sufficient number of suitable teachers for the Common Schools, should the system be approved. To remedy these objections, by the erection of a valuable institution, the sub-committee presented a bill, embracing the following provisions:—

*Section 1st.* That the legislature shall appoint three commissioners to procure a location for a Model School, where agricultural and mechanical pursuits shall be combined with instruction in the English and German languages, on a scale sufficiently large to accommodate five hundred pupils.

*Section 2d.* That the commissioners after establishing the school and providing suitable teachers, shall receive pupils to the number of five hundred; a proportionate number being taken from each county, according to its population.

*Section 3d.* That all pupils, above the age of nineteen years, who are admitted into this school, shall pledge themselves, upon leaving it, to engage as teachers of the common schools, if desired, in some part of the State, for the term of one year.

*Section 4th.* That the legislature shall annually appoint superintendents to take charge of the schools.

*Sections 5th & 6th.* That the superintendents shall divide the pupils into classes, according to their intellectual and physical abilities, arrange all necessary matters for the attainment of the proposed object, and make semi-annual reports of the progress of the institution.

As the legislative session was far advanced when this bill was completed, it was deemed inexpedient at the time, to forward it to Harrisburg.

At a meeting of the committee held in March, information was received that the Education committee of the legislature had made a report to that body, without either recommending the bill forwarded from this city, or making any positive provision for the establishment of Schools.—A no disappointment was deeply felt by the committee, and it was immediately resolved to address the city and county members of the legislature by letter, in the hope of inducing them to bring the bill before the lower house, before the report of the committee was adopted. A respectful memorial, urging the inefficiency of the present school system, the inaptness of the Report to the exigencies of the people, and the advantages of the city bill, was drafted and forward without delay.

Notwithstanding these and similar efforts were zealously continued to the latest day, the committee were mortified in finding that an extraordinary indifference to the subject seemed to pervade the minds of many members of the legislature. Several, in their correspondence with the committee, asserted that the objection against any movement in the cause of Education was, that the state was already heavily involved in debt, which must necessarily be augmented, should any School bill be adopted. They professed themselves in some measure friendly to the object, but they thought legislation upon it might, with propriety, be postponed until the state grew more wealthy. This reasoning the committee could not appreciate, as the additional taxation proposed was entirely voluntary, and need not of course be incurred, unless the point to be gained—the education of all who were willing to be educated—was considered of more importance to society, and the best interests of the State, than a trifling expenditure, on the part of the state. The committee believe that had the vast importance of a system of General Education been viewed by the legislature in its proper light, they should now be able to congratulate their constituents upon the success of their exertions.

In view of the whole operations of the committee, it is suggested that with proper exertion on the part of the Friends of Education, directed principally to enlightening public opinion on the necessity of an efficient school system, a School bill similar to the one noticed in this sketch, may be passed without difficulty at the next session of the legislature. The subject is one that should ever claim the attention of the people, and no exertion—however protracted the end—should be spared until the object is accomplished.

Published by order of the Committee.

Benjamin W. Richards, Chairman.

Benjamin Matthias, Secretary.

☞ Editors throughout the State will confer a favor on the above named committee, as well as materially aid the cause of education, by giving the above sketch an insertion in their papers.

*Lotteries*, are advertised and drawn in Maine in defiance of a prohibiting law of the state!

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# Evening Post.

**Office No. 12 Hudson's Alley, where all kinds of book, pamphlet, and ornamental job printing are executed, at a short notice, on the most reasonable terms. Subscriptions for the Post and Casket and Journal of Health also received. All post paid letters, directed as above, will be promptly attended to.**

## LITERARY PREMIUMS.

The publisher of the Casket, a monthly periodical of Literature, Fashions, Belles-Lettres, Science, Music and the Arts, with the view of increasing the attraction of the new volume of that work, to be commenced on the first of January, 1833, and, at the same time to aid the cause of American Literature, offers the following premiums for original compositions.

### 100 DOLLARS

For the best original Tale, founded on scenes connected with American History.

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For the best original Essay, on any subject within the scope of moral philosophy or science.

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Robert T. Conrad, Esq.
Joseph Parrish, M. D.
Benj. Matthias, Esq.

All communications to be forwarded (*post paid*) to the office of the Casket, No. 12 Hudson's Alley, Philadelphia, on or before the 1st December next. The premiums will be awarded as soon after as possible, that one or more of the successful pieces may appear in the January No. of the Casket. Address SAML. C. ATKINSON, Pr.

*Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1832.*

☞ Editors with whom we exchange may aid the cause of literature by noticing the above.

### THERMOMETER.

| | 9 o'clock. | 12 o'clock. | 3 o'clock. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, August 6th | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tuesday, " 7th | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wednesday, " 8th | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Thursday, " 9th | [illegible] | 75 | 76 |
| Friday, " 10th | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Our readers may perhaps recollect that a few weeks since, we noticed the arrival of a singular Ourang Outang—the *Pongo*, of Africa, and belonging to the genus called the *pigmy* by the ancients. It now becomes our duty to record its demise by cholera, with which it was seized a few days ago. The premonitory symptoms were neglected by its owner; and after passing through the regular stages of the malady, the animal has, of a truth, deceased. We are told by a medical gentleman that its grimaces and contortions were painfully amusing to the spectators. It was, as it were, the plenipotentiary of its race, to the country, and the only article of the kind in America.

The last arrival brings very unfavourable intelligence of the health of *Sir Walter Scott*, who it will be recollected has returned from his visit to the South of Europe. During the latter part of his journey, he travelled with such rapidity as to induce a paralytic affection, from which the skill of the ablest physicians of the metropolis had been able only partially to recover him. He is said to recognise no person, except Dr. Holland. We fear that his race is nearly run, and that those brilliant intellectual faculties which have delighted and instructed not his own countrymen only, but the world, are sinking beneath the pressure of disease.

Mr. Bulwer, the celebrated novelist, on introducing into the House of Commons, lately, certain resolutions against taxes on newspapers, advertisements and postages, stated some remarkable facts in their support, and illustrative of the immense difference resulting from the systems as pursued in England and this country. Liverpool, with a population of 165,000 inhabitants, issues only eight weekly publications; whilst Boston, with 70,000 inhabitants, sends forth no less than 60. He stated the advertisements published by the 400 papers of Great Britain and Ireland during one year, to amount to only a little more than 1,000,000, whilst in the same period 12 daily papers in New York alone, published nearly one million and a half. An advertisement which in New York would cost for one year, about $30, would, in London, for the same time, cost about 400 dollars. In support of his argument, he likewise adduced the example and effects of the post office regulations in France, proving from it, that were Parliament to do away with postage altogether, the extra paper duty alone, which would arise from the increased numbers printed, would amount to one and a half millions sterling, being more than double the whole amount of the two taxes, the repeal of which he asked for.

Gloomy City.—Albany is now, emphatically, a gloomy place; and every day, in the business part of the city, it looks worse than on a Sunday in ordinary times. Many stores are closed, and thousands of people have left the place. Scarcely any one from abroad visits us, and all things look despondingly. The Steamboats bring but few passengers, and the few go away the same as empty. Business is at a stand, and were it not for the liberality of our banks, the utmost distress would be produced. Our business men are endeavouring to weather the storm, and we trust that by perseverance they will escape shipwreck.

The Detroit Journal contains a letter from Dr. Houghton, dated La Pointe, Lake Superior, June 21st, which mentions that during the past winter a band of Mushkegons, or Mountaineers, speaking a dialect of the Chippewa language, fell upon a trading post, situated on the Nipigon river, belonging to the Hon. Hudson Bay Company, and murdered, indiscriminately, all the traders occupying the post. This induced the Company to collect their forces from different posts, and to send them against the band of Indians. An action took place, in which twenty traders and forty Indians were killed. The difficulties still remain unsettled.

Indian War.—The St. Louis Times of July 1st, says, that the war is for the present at an end: that when Gen. Atkinson in his march came to the spot where the Indians had encamped, no enemy was to be found. It was supposed that they had made their way to the Chippewa country, and that they would cross the Mississippi, and seek their safety, far beyond the haunts of white men. Gen. Atkinson, finding himself short of provisions, was obliged to divide his forces, but intended immediately on receiving supplies, to consolidate them again, and pursue the enemy. The march of the *army* is represented as having been extremely fatiguing; most of their course being through swamps and marshes; the whole, however, both officers and soldiers, were in good health. It was thought that Black Hawk would not again venture to measure weapons with the General, and that the frontier would not soon again be disturbed by his hostile incursions.

Since the appearance of the cholera in New York, the corporation of that city have wisely and humanely made provisions for providing the Fire Companies with horses to draw their engines in cases of fire.—The same course should be adopted in this city. We are all aware of the danger of over fatigue in relation to the cholera, and we also know, that should a fire appear among us during the present weather, that the exertion of drawing their Hose and Engine carriages, would be likely to prove vitally injurious to a great number of that useful and disinterested class of citizens—the *Firemen*. The subject is worthy the attention of the authorities, if not of the Firemen themselves.

Combat between a Toad and Horn Bug.—The persons who relate the following anecdote were eye-witnesses to the fact. A common sized toad was seen approaching a horn bug in a manner which seemed to indicate some evil design. The spectators accordingly paused a moment to watch the result. The aggressor, after a few moments reconnoitering, leaped upon his intended victim, seized him between his jaws, and was about to bear him away in triumph; the horn bug not relishing such treatment, immediately commenced a struggle for release, by making use of his horns, which compelled his gigantic adversary to quit his hold. The captive, encouraged by such unexpected success, seized hold of one of the toad's hind legs, and continued his grasp a short time, perhaps to punish him for his unbecoming conduct. The horn bug was finally pleased to detach himself, at which the toad made his retreat into the grass.—[New Haven Advertiser.]

We learn from the Inquirer, published at Chestertown, Maryland, that on Tuesday night last, a lady then suffering with bilious fever, was suddenly seized with some of the characteristic symptoms of spasmodic cholera, and died in 5 hours. The attending physicians state, that a great number of cases of disease of that character, but of a *very mild and manageable grade*, have occurred within the last two or three weeks, and as they believe that an epidemic influence predisposing to that disease universally prevails, they urge upon their fellow citizens the importance of attending to the usual preventive measures.

The men employed to take the coffins to the Cholera Hospitals neglect to cover the carts in which these lugubrious pieces of furniture are carried, and in our most public streets, take Arch street for instance, a whole load of coffins presents an appearance that unnecessarily adds to the unpleasant feelings of the times. We know that those who have the superintendence of these matters are busy, but a single word to the carter would induce him to make a less display.

Methodists.—At the Trist (England) quarterly meeting of the Wesleyan Methodists, it was unanimously resolved to petition the next Conference, through the medium of the district meetings, to enforce the following rule of the Society, on both preachers and people, or otherwise to expunge it from their code:—"It is expected of all who continue members of the Methodist Society, that they should avoid *drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors*, or *drinking them*, unless in cases of extreme necessity."

The gold mines in North Carolina and some of those in Georgia, which are now being wrought, are said to be extremely rich, producing from 100 to 200 pennyweight per day, to each hand employed. We hope that these mines may not, like slavery, prove to those states a fruitful source of evil, instead of a rich blessing, nor be found to carry in their train, the hitherto usual concomitants of gold mines and slavery, effeminacy, voluptuousness and demoralization.

The murder and robbery of Mr. Robert Coleman, of Mercer Co. Ky., was published a short time since. Two of his own slaves have been charged with the crime, arrested, and committed for trial. They confessed the fact, and $1225 of the money, his pistols, gloves, hat and watch, were recovered from them. Their statement implicated a white man as an accomplice, but it is thought there will be no proof to sustain the accusation against him.

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## Health of New York.

The Cholera still prevails in our sister city to a considerable extent, as will be seen by the subjoined report of cases and deaths for the past week. It will, however, be observed, that though its diminution for several days past has been trifling, the disease is on the decline. This is an encouraging feature. All the towns in the vicinity of New York appear to be more or less affected with Cholera.

| | | CASES. | DEATHS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday, Aug. 3d— | City, private practice, | [illegible] | 14 |
| | Hospitals and Bellevue, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total, | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Saturday 4th— | City practice, | [illegible] | 17 |
| | Hospitals, | 33 | 11 |
| | Bellevue and Yorkville, | 5 | 2 |
| Total, | | [illegible] | 30 |
| Sunday, 5th— | City practice, | 57 | 21 |
| | Hospitals and Bellevue, | 29 | 8 |
| Total, | | 86 | 29 |
| Monday, 6th— | City practice, | [illegible] | 21 |
| | Hospitals, | 36 | 12 |
| | Harlem, | 2 | 1 |
| Total, | | 101 | 37 |
| Tuesday, 7th— | City practice, | 57 | 19 |
| | Hospitals, | 31 | 12 |
| | Yorkville, | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | | 89 | 32 |
| Wednesday, Aug. 8— | City practice, | [illegible] | 12 |
| | Hospitals, | [illegible] | 9 |
| Total, | | [illegible] | 21 |
| Thursday, 9— | City, | 47 | 18 |
| | Hospitals, | [illegible] | 10 |
| Total, | | 73 | 28 |

### RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cases and Deaths from the commencement of the disease to the 2d Aug. | 4834 | 1867 |
| From Aug. 2 to Aug. 9, | [illegible] | 221 |
| Grand Total, | [illegible] | 2088 |

At Albany on the 3d instant, there were 26 new cases and 9 deaths; among the latter, is mentioned the name of Mr. Andrew De Witt, a very temperate and respectable citizen of that place. At Buffalo on the 1st instant, there were 4 new cases and 2 deaths. At Whitehall on the 2d, there were 4 cases and 4 deaths. At Fort Miller same day, 2 cases and 2 deaths. At Montreal on the 1st inst. there were 34 new cases and 20 deaths. At Quebec also, cases and deaths continue to occur, but much fewer than in Montreal. At Sing Sing Prison on the 4th, there were 10 new cases, 4 deaths. On Blackwell's Island 3 cases of the disease have occurred amongst paupers recently sent there. At Norfolk, Va. up to the 30th ult. there had been 4 deaths by Cholera, and for the 48 hours ending at noon of the 1st inst. there were 9 new cases and 5 deaths; the Beacon of the 3d says that a few more cases and deaths had occurred. At Portsmouth, from Tuesday 5 o'clock P.M. to Thursday same hour, there were 9 deaths by the disease.

Deaths at Albany.—There were twenty-six new cases of cholera and eight deaths reported at Albany on Friday last. Two of the deaths have created much apprehension throughout that community, the victims both being respectable citizens and every way temperate. One of them, Mr. Dutcher, is thus referred to in the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday:—"The death of Mr. Dutcher was the most sudden, solemn, and affecting dispensation which the dreaded Cholera has inflicted upon our city. This victim was a man of proverbial regularity in all his habits. He was somewhat indisposed, upon waking on Thursday morning, but did not feel any alarm, till 9 A. M. when he took his bed and sent for a family Physician. At a quarter past 4 P. M. he expired! In the morning, after breakfast, he assisted one of his sons to prepare his fishing tackle, pushed the boat from the dock, telling him to be back before dark, but instead of meeting the accustomed fraternal greeting, his father had already been consigned to the tomb!"

Of the other, the same paper says:—"Among the victims of the cholera, we are compelled to add the name of Mr. Andrew De Witt, who died last night. Mr. D. W. was a temperate and reputable citizen. He was taken, we understand, while preparing for Church yesterday morning."

New Jersey.—Rahway, Aug. 7: since our last, one case has occurred in this place, and one in Woodbridge. Both cases were successfully treated, and the patients recovering.

Ohio.—Sandusky; five cases, and four deaths; one of the latter was Capt. S. Wadsworth, of the schooner Ligure.

Pennsylvania.—Harrisburg, Erie co.: two or three fatal cases; among the deaths are Hugh Johnson, and Mr. Whitaker, postmaster.

Virginia.—Norfolk, Aug. 5: since Friday, 14 cases, 6 deaths; of these cases but one was white—an intemperate man named Barnes.—Portsmouth, same period, 15 deaths.

Montreal.—A letter received in New York, dated Aug. 3d, says—"I have no doubt the cholera is a great deal worse here, than with you, at present. There are now from 30 to 40 deaths daily, with one [illegible] and very few who are attacked recover. It takes many of the best citizens."

New Brunswick.—The Board of Health of New-Brunswick on the 31st ult. report 15 cases of Cholera in the whole, since the first appearance of the Cholera in that place. It is said there have been nine deaths.

Princeton, N.J.—One death, in addition to those before reported. All the patients were labourers on the Canal.—The Princeton Courier, of Aug. 4, says:—We have learned with great satisfaction, that the Officers of the Canal Company as soon as they heard of the disease breaking out on the line, requested Dr. Howell to make a professional visit throughout the valley of the Millstone, and establish a hospital at the best and most convenient point; to keep the superintendence thereof, and provide himself with necessary medical assistance, as well as nurses, and all other things that may contribute to the health and comfort of these unfortunate persons.

Providence, Aug. 4.—The Board of Health yesterday announced that no new case of cholera had occurred during the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock of that day.

At Georgia, Vermont, one death by cholera, has been reported, Mr. Hopkins from Ohio.

Oneida Indians.—A letter dated Vernon, Aug. 2, says, "the cholera has made its appearance among our Oneida Indians. Two cases, pronounced cholera by our Health Officer, terminated fatally in one day.—There had been three deaths previously, which are believed to have been cholera.

Marshall, Calhoun co. (Mich.)—Eight cases, and 6 deaths. Among the latter are Dr. Thompson, and Mrs. Pearce, wife of Rev. Mr. Pearce.

York, Upper Canada.—New cases reported from 20th to 23d, 10—died 3; 24th, new cases 9—died 2; 25th new cases 2—died 4. Total cases from commencement 154—total deaths 75.

Kingston.—The disease has re-appeared here. We give the reports of the Board of Health; but the Chronicle states that some medical men do not report, and severely censures them for such indifference to the feelings of those about them. From the 23d to 28th, inclusive, new cases 15—deaths 9. Total cases from commencement 149—deaths 61.

Cobourg.—A case terminated fatally on the 23th; it was a young man landed three days before from a steamboat. The total number attacked now stands at 12—died 8—recovered 4; all but two imported, and those very mild.—The village was on the 25th free from disease.

Cornwall.—The cholera still continues in this town and its vicinity. On the 27th, Mr. Bernard Chamberlain was suddenly attacked with this disease, and, though medical aid was immediately procured, all efforts to save him were in vain. At Mille Roche, on the 22d, Mr. Jacob Waggoner, merchant, died of cholera. Several other cases had occurred there within the past week, but did not prove fatal. At the Long Sault, on the 24d, Mr. B. Glenan died of cholera.

Prescott, July 31.—30 cases occurred during the last week, and 21 deaths took place during the same period.—The disease has assumed a much more malignant character, and runs through its course with a frightful rapidity. The medical gentlemen of the village are on their feet night and day.

St. Thomas.—Up to the 28th of July, there had been in this place 29 cases and 21 deaths.

Examination of M. M. Noah.—The following ludicrous account of the examination to which the passengers of the steamboat Franklin, were lately subjected to in Somerset, we copy from the Pawtucket Chronicle. When the physicians came on board, they ordered both passengers and crew to be paraded in the dinner cabin, commenced the examination at the head of the column, and conducted it as follows:—Question.—Mordecai M. Noah? Answer.—Here, sir, at your service. Run out your tongue, Mr. Noah. Whereupon Mr. Noah extended to view a healthy looking tongue, which the youngest physician examined with considerable care and attention. Q.—Have you any *bad disorder* about you, Mr. Noah? A.—Not that I know of, sir—I devoured two pounds of roast beef yesterday, and washed it down with a bottle of claret—I consider myself to be in good health. Q.—Have you had the Cholera within ten days *to your knowledge*, Mr. Noah? A.—I have not, sir, but I have a wife and children. Q.—If you are permitted to land, will you pledge yourself never to become a town pauper within the town of Somerset, and will you leave the town immediately? A.—I will not only pledge myself to leave the town of Somerset immediately, but I will give you my word that I will never enter into it again knowingly, "either by night or day, or just before night, or just before day." After thus examining the whole ship's company, they were permitted to land and proceeded to Taunton.

Roby, recently convicted of murder at Boston, has been sentenced to be hung, after an ineffectual effort on the part of his counsel to have the verdict set aside, on the ground that the jury had eaten and drank, after they had agreed upon the verdict, but before it had been delivered. The Court decided that as the food and drink were procured at the expense of the jury, and were not of a kind to disqualify them for a discharge of their duty, their conduct did not vitiate their verdict, although it was highly improper, and exposed the jurors, and the officers who attended them, to punishment. The time and place of the execution are to be fixed by the Governor and Council.

On one section, No. 43, of the canal across New Jersey, the Cholera appeared with such malignity that it was found necessary to dismiss the workmen. On Thursday, 26th ult. a pedlar from New York came among them, was seized the next morning, and died before night. On the same day, three other persons were taken and died. On the three successive days seven more died. On the Tuesday following, all hands on the section were discharged, after the death of thirteen in four days, and several others died on their route to other places. The whole number at the place did not exceed eighty.

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Poor Orphans.—Amongst the many evils that have followed in the train of the Pestilence that overshadows our city, there is no one more to be deplored, than that destitution it has brought upon the children of its victims.

No less than fifty-six children, whom the disease has deprived of their parents, have been rescued, by the zeal and activity of J. R. Peters, Esq. from the destitution which must have arisen in consequence of the desolation into which they were thrown. In consequence of the manner in which those children were bereft of their parents, it could not be ascertained whether they had other relations residing here.

At the Orphan Asylum, situated two and a half miles out of town, are placed the following—

[Here follows the names and ages of the forty-six children.]

In addition to these, there are two others, whose names could not be ascertained, as no person knew them, nor did they themselves know more than the fact that one was called Richard, and the other Mary Ann. Richard is about two years of age, and has dark eyes and light hair; Mary Ann is about five years old, and has light eyes and light hair. They are evidently brother and sister.

Late accounts from Ireland give melancholy tidings of the progress of the Pestilence. The Dublin Register says:—The chief seat of the Cholera in this city, is Sycamore Alley. The majority of cases for some days past, have occurred in that confined lane. Some of the houses have been inspected, and it has been ascertained that, although the alley is quite contiguous to the river, there is no sewer communicating with it, and a frightful accumulation of filth is produced in consequence. In one house no less than *one hundred and two* human beings were found huddled together. Letters have reached us from Tullamore, stating that the Cholera has broken out in that town with fearful violence. On Wednesday there were upwards of 60 cases, with 26 deaths, and not one recovery. The shops were all closed, and no persons seen in the streets, excepting those employed in the melancholy task of burying the dead. Almost all the respectable inhabitants had left, or were leaving the town. About the time the cholera broke out in Drogheda, there appeared at several places in the vicinity an immense number of insects, from half an inch to an inch long. They were of a dark blue color, nearly black, with wings. Hedges and fruit trees were covered with them; and on shaking a bough, hundreds would fall on the ground. They appeared powerless and dying. All persons who have seen them state, that such insects have not been observed by them at any previous period; and it is also most remarkable that they cannot be seen now, either alive or dead.

Sea Serpent.—On the 27th ult. a sea serpent was seen by a boat's crew of four persons, for about fifteen minutes, in a south-easterly direction from Nahant, two and a half miles. He passed from the north-east between them and the land circularly, to the southward and eastward. Many bunches on his back were seen, supposed about forty in number. He moved spirally like land serpents, and raised his head, (a barrel's size,) apparently four and a half feet above the water at an angle of 75 degrees. It was nearly a calm, and in going through the water, the object made a wake equal in length to a vessel of 300 tons in rapid progress. It has been said that porpoises will make such an appearance, but our informant, (one of the four who was in the boat,) says it was impossible to be deceived in this respect, because the serpent, (as he supposed it to be,) disappeared two or three times, and always reappeared in the same position from the head, and his wake gave proof that his movements were spirally. The skipper of the boat was Mr. Washington Johnson.

The New York Evening Post contains the following notice, which perhaps has a point in that city. In Philadelphia, the medical men have exhibited a devotion to the good of the sufferers that will sustain their high reputation for philanthropy and science.

"It is proper to state, for the information of those physicians who so precipitately left town in consequence of the Cholera, that those resident of the west side of the city may now return, as the disease is evidently on the decline, there having been no case in that vicinity for several days.

ARTICULO MORTIS."

Extract of a letter from Paris, of June 16. My fears of this terrible malady, (the Cholera) are increasing instead of being diminished, by what I have seen. You think physicians would learn to cure it as they have small pox and other diseases; instead of that, all I have talked with, agree that nothing has been learnt about the cure of it either in France or England. All that is learnt, is that it is not contagious, and it is conjectured to be "Telluric," or coming out of the earth, instead of being wafted through the air. It is still in Paris, about 60 cases and 20 deaths per day, only—so we are quite easy. Miss Lafayette, the General's grand daughter, has it now, and I fear will not get through it."

Atrocious Outrage.—A proclamation, signed by Lord Melbourne, states that, on the 28th of April, a gun, loaded with slugs and shot, was fired into a dissenting chapel, near the village of Lissynyndoy, in the county of Carrow, where upwards of 100 persons were assembled in the performance of religious worship, 11 of whom were more or less wounded. A free pardon is offered to any one concerned (except the person or persons who actually discharged the gun) who shall discover the perpetrator of the outrage.

At a meeting of the Board of Health in Cork, the following affecting circumstance was mentioned by Mr. Crooker:—A child, deaf and dumb, was taken to Nicholas' Hospital, ill of the Cholera. It belonged to a man named Tweeney, and was then four days gone in the blue stage of the disease. All that could be done by the skill of the physicians, and the attention of nurse-tenders, was done for it; but to none of them would the father entrust it. Day and night did he sit by his bed—without ever for five minutes quitting it—watching every movement, and doing all in his power to ease its suffering. A little whey having been made for the child, he (Mr. Crooker) was giving some directions about the curds, when one of the nurse-tenders remarked that poor Tweeney's family would be glad to get them. This family consisted of seven children, including the one in the hospital. They were in a state of absolute destitution, and for six-and-thirty hours poor Tweeney had never tasted food. His child (said Mr. C. at the conclusion of his detail) is now restored to him, and will any gentleman here refuse the sixpence to make eight individuals happy? [In a few minutes that gentleman announced that he had received upwards of £2 by this appeal.]

Nursery Catfish.—An extraordinary instance of the voracity of a cat occurred at Whittlesea.—A child of Mr. Gorman, seven or eight years of age, whilst sitting in the nursery, was seized upon by one of those animals just below the cheek, and it hung for some time, until taken off by the child's father. So fast was the animal's hold, that one of its teeth was broken in the skin of the child.—*Stamford Mercury.*

**Most Horrible Suicide.—One of the most appalling acts of self-murder that we ever heard of, was perpetrated in Vicksburgh, on last Saturday, by a Mr. Waterberry, a produce trader from Cincinnati, in a fit of phrenzy, occasioned by excessive drinking of ardent spirits. The body of the ill-fated man was mutilated in such a manner as to induce several individuals to mistrust its being his own work, and to impute it to other hands. It, however, from the most positive evidence, was his own act, and presents one of the most curious examples of fortitude in an individual in his situation on record.—No less than five wounds were inflicted on the tenderest part of his body; each of which we should have judged sufficient to cause death. It seems he had become, during his derangement impressed with the necessity of fulfilling literally that part of the Scripture which says, "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out," &c, and accordingly commenced the dismemberment of those parts of his body which he had imagined had proved offensive to him. And such is the sacrifice intemperance demands of its votaries—self-sacrifice!**

**A Horrid Incident.—On Friday the spectators who usually attend the levees of his honor the Mayor, were thrown into a state of excitement which baffles all power of language to describe, by an incident of the following description. Among the prisoners brought up by the watch in their nightly rounds, was a young gentleman of highly respectable connexions, who had been taken up in the street about midnight, shockingly drunk, the result of a regular frolic. He was dressed in odd style, wearing buckskin small-clothes, which fitted as tight upon his person as the skin itself, and elegantly worked with white silk. His hat had been cut off near the crown, and had been sewed down close to the brim, with coarse waxends, over which a broad yellow ribband was tied. He wore boots with red tops, and flourished a whip in his hand. The watchman, Hines, was attracted by hearing him striking a passenger in Race street, near that den of infamy, Wagner's Alley, and as it was found impossible to keep him quiet, Hines set off to conduct him to the watch-house. On the way, the prisoner amused himself with laying his whip over the shoulders of the officer, who finally conducted him to the general receptacle. When brought up for examination this morning, he had not slept off the fumes of the liquor he had swallowed in such copious draughts; and while waiting his turn to be questioned, he was seized with sickness at the stomach, followed by a dreadful fit of vomiting. "He's got the cholera," immediately issued from the mouths of all present, and a shudder ran through the veins of the horror struck spectators. He was conducted into the yard adjoining the Mayor's Office, where the vomiting continued so violently, that the Mayor directed a physician to be sent for immediately, and despatched a second messenger to inform the prisoner's father of his son's situation. The physician arrived and pronounced him in a dangerous condition. His father soon after came, but refused to allow his son to be taken home, declaring that he was unworthy of his notice. He was accordingly removed to a Cholera Hospital.**

***Saturday*, 12 o'clock.—The person mentioned in the above report, is now convalescent. The greatest possible care was taken of his case, and a speedy recovery is anticipated. His case should serve as a striking warning to persons of similar habits.**

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**Shocking Catastrophe.—Two men, coal diggers by occupation, lost their lives on the 1st instant, in an awful and unlooked for manner. A coal mine, owned by a Mr. Doran, on the hill opposite the city, lately took fire, and in order to allay it, it was stopt closely at the mouth. On Wednesday, however, it was opened, and Mr. Doran, along with two colliers, entered the pit with lights in their hands. They had not proceeded far before their lights simultaneously went out, and an oppressiveness at the same time seized them all. Mr. Doran being nearest the mouth of the pit, with difficulty was enabled to return. The other two sank down in the pit, overcome by the smothering and poisoning influence of the foul air, which had accumulated while the pit was closed. Mr. M'Cord, a wagoner, entered to rescue the sufferers, if possible, as soon as Mr. Doran gave intelligence of their situation, but when he reached them, he too was seized with the same oppressiveness, and endeavored to retreat, bringing one of them with him. In despite of all his efforts, he sank down with his burden near the mouth of the pit, and was only saved himself by the exertions of some persons who hastily pulled him out. The two men who entered with Mr. Doran, when taken out were dead. Mr. M'Cord and Mr. Doran barely escaped with their lives.—*Pittsburg Manufac.***

**By the schooner Specie, Capt. Lambert, we have received Port-au-Prince papers of the 8th and 15th July, from which we learn, that place had been devastated by a most extensive conflagration, which commenced on the 8th. On that day the fire broke out in a house in ruins, situated opposite the barracks of the President's Guard, and extended to the sea shore, consuming on its passage every thing it encountered—the wind was high, and blew from the east, north-east and north. The ravages made by the flames exceed those of the 16th of August, 1820, and 16th of December, 1822, together.**

**The houses in sixteen entire streets were on fire, those in fourteen are wholly destroyed, and those in the two others are very nearly so. Notwithstanding it was Sunday and the country people for ten miles round were generally in the town—notwithstanding the military corps of Port au Prince had just paraded before the fire commenced, all their efforts were ineffectual, and it only ceased in consequence of having nothing more to consume. The water in the fountains had been stopped for some unknown cause. More than a thousand people are without a shelter, and the place is said to have the appearance of a town taken by an assault, in which the combatants disputed their prey and their booty in every street.**

**On the 14th, at half past one in the morning, a false alarm of fire was made, the object of which it was soon perceived, was to pillage the merchandize that was exposed. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a fire did actually again break out in the Centre street, but it was soon extinguished.**

[From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.]

**Convictions in the U. S. Court.—Dr. E. F. Eastman and Edward Janes, Esq. both of Fayette county, were convicted in the United States Circuit Court of *forgery*. Eastman had forged several declarations of soldiers to procure pensions; had forged powers of attorney to draw pensions from the United States Treasury Department, and had, also, forged powers of attorney to draw land warrants, and succeeded in a few cases, in the latter project. Seven indictments of as many distinct cases, were found against Eastman, for forging the body of the papers; and Janes as Magistrate, for certifying the oath of the applicant or the oath of witnesses, to their identity, or service of the alleged applicant. In nearly every case, the names of men, not known to exist, were forged as pensioners; and as witnesses. By the false certificate of Janes, who was really an acting magistrate, the certificate and seal of the clerk of the county were obtained without distrust; and the papers thus completed were sent to an agent at Washington City, and by him presented at the respective departments. Only one of the seven indictments against each of these culprits was tried. The others either were abandoned or postponed by the attorney of the U. States, Mr. N. H. Swayne, who, throughout the whole prosecution, conducted it with highly credible diligence and ability.**

**The court sentenced Eastman to seven and Janes to six years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Ohio.**

**The Indian War.—The Detroit Journal of July 31, contains the following account of a late engagement between the hostile Indians and the American troops.—**

***Fort Howard, July 25, 1832.***

**Dear Sir,—Last evening we received the intelligence of a battle having been fought between Gen. Dodge and his division, and the Sacs and Foxes, in which the former were victorious.—The particulars as stated in Capt. Plympton's letter to Capt. Clark, are these. Parquett, with a few Winnebagoes, left the portage a few days since, to proceed to Gen. Dodge's army, and guide them to the Sac camp. On Saturday morning last, 21st inst. Gen. Dodge sent his adjutant to report to Gen. Atkinson of his movements. He had not proceeded far, before he came upon the Sacs' and Foxes' trail, directing their course to the Wisconsin river. He immediately returned and reported the circumstance to Gen. Dodge, who pursued and overtook them about sundown the same day, (Saturday,) on the left bank of the Wisconsin, and about 40 miles from Fort Winnebago, when the fight ensued, the Indians at the same time retreating. The night being very dark, they found it impossible to pursue them. They had found, when Parquett left them, which was early the next morning, 16 Indians killed; and but one white man killed, and 4 wounded. Parquett thinks not less than 40 Indians fell in the engagement.**

**Gen. Dodge was to start early that morning, (Sunday,) in pursuit, and had no doubt of overtaking them in the course of the day. Their object is to cross the Wisconsin at what is called the Ford, and go down on the right bank, to the Mississippi. The force of "Gen. Black Hawk" was reported to amount to about three hundred; and Parquett is of opinion that it is nearly all of Black Hawk's army. The force under Gen. Dodge was about nine hundred men, with but six days' provisions. He has sent to Gen. Atkinson to request that all the mounted men under his command, might join him, which will probably put an end to the war in a short time.**

**The Sacs and Foxes are in a starving condition, many of them being found dead on their trail, and at their camp, perfectly emaciated.**

**Gen. Atkinson is reported to be somewhere on Rock river, and engaged in building a fort.—Capt. P. says it is probable company A. will be ordered home in a short time.**

**On Monday week, an animal was seen, by some persons on the beach, swimming down the current. They followed in a boat for the purpose of saving the animal, having furnished themselves with a cord to seize hold of it, but after passing it round his neck, they were much surprised to find that they had to do with one of a ferocious nature. It attacked the boat, nearly upsetting it more than once, and the persons in the boat not having fire arms, had no other resource but to drown the animal, which they effected with considerable difficulty. On bringing their prize to shore, it was discovered to be an American panther, measuring 5 feet long, more than 2 feet high, and its tail 2½ feet long. His long claws and his teeth proved that the animal was aged.—*Montreal Gazette.***

[From the Louisiana Advertiser, July 19.]

**Last evening an affray took place on board the New York packet ship Nashville, between one of the crew and some Spanish stevedores, employed on board, during which one of the Spaniards slipt behind the offending seaman and made a pass at him with a large dirk knife, which fortunately struck the shoulder blade and bent, having made a large but not dangerous wound. A shipmate, on observing the treachery of the Spaniard, dealt out upon his cowardly carcass a few right and lefters, in the true Tom and Jerry style, when lo! another glittering blade flew with the rapidity of lightning aimed at the bosom of poor Jack, from another of the fraternity, which luckily fell hurtless to the ground.—This was too much for the brave tars of Columbia to withstand—in a trice they fell upon the dastardly fellows and gave them a sound drubbing. The two gentlemen of steel were taken off to the calaboosa, with the claret flowing copiously from their nasal organs, and their ocular demonstratives closed against the vision of light.**

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at New York, on Friday and Saturday, of the packet ships York and Ajax, London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 28th June, have been received.

On the 22d June, the health of Sir Walter Scott was considerably improved, but his recovery was still very doubtful.

A brutal attack had been made on the King, at the Ascot Heath races, by a ruffian who threw a stone at his majesty while standing at a window to view the races. The stone struck him on the head just above the rim of his hat, and appeared to have a stunning effect, as he fell back two or three steps, exclaiming that he was hit. The fellow repeated his attack by throwing another stone which struck the wood work of the window, but did no harm. The villain was immediately seized by two gentlemen who had seen him throw the stones, and delivered to the custody of the police officers who were on the spot. As soon as it was ascertained by the people without, that the King had sustained no material injury, there were demonstrations of the greatest joy expressed by repeated cheering. The prisoner on his examination seemed but little affected; his appearance was wretched, being dressed in mean and ragged garments, and having a wooden leg of very rude construction. He stated that he had long been in his majesty's service, and had been admitted as a pensioner into one of the hospitals, from whence he was discharged [illegible] [illegible] without the means of support, he had petitioned the Admiralty in vain for redress; he then petitioned the King, but with like success; on which he became desperate, and in that state of feeling made the attack above mentioned. He was committed, and it was supposed that his offence would be considered High Treason. Both Houses of Parliament agreed unanimously on an address to the King, on occasion of the outrage that had been offered his majesty's person at the races; and these proceeded generally, the utmost indignation and disgust at the author of the offence. Sir R. Peel, in seconding the motion for the address, took occasion to ascribe this insane act of the disbanded seaman, to the political excitement of the times, and connected it with that made on the Duke of Wellington.

The Central Board of Health of London on the 25th of June, reported 374 new cases of cholera, and 121 deaths. The whole number of cases that had occurred in that city to the same date, is stated at 13,744, and the whole number of deaths at 4,777. In Liverpool there had been, from the commencement of the disease on the 17th May, 703 cases, and 219 deaths up to the 27th June. In Ireland the cholera was making the most dreadful ravages, the mortality being much greater than in Great Britain.

France.—Two or three persons had been convicted in Paris, for assisting and taking active part in the insurrectionary disturbances in that city, one of whom had been sentenced to fifteen years hard labor. At Vannes, on the 13th June, the Comtesse de Bordere had been condemned to imprisonment and fine, for having publicly uttered the cry of "Vive Henri V." The charge of conspiracy and a design to re-establish the fallen dynasty, which had been made against the Viscount Chateaubriand, proves to be precipitate and unfounded, and it was supposed that the government would soon release him from confinement. Paris continued under martial law to June 25th, and a war with the Holy Alliance was spoken of as inevitable.

Accounts from Poland state that the most abominable persecutions were carried on by the Russians, in Warsaw. The promises of the Russian Government made to the most respectable Poles, were openly and unblushingly violated; and the officers of the Polish army, who, on the promise of amnesty, had returned to Poland, were degraded to the rank of subalterns, and distributed through the Russian regiments; even ladies of high rank were treated with indignity and driven into exile; and the conduct of the government towards that unhappy people generally, is represented as being most outrageous.

### CHOLERA MORBUS.

London, June 25.

| | Remaining at last Report. | New Cases. | Dead. | Recovered. | Remaining. | Total cases from Commencement. | Total deaths from Commencement. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England & Scotland, | 282 | 374 | 121 | [illegible] | 363 | 5497 | 2457 |
| Cases before report'd, | | | | | | 7247 | 2321 |
| Total, | | | | | | 13,744 | 4777 |

Of the above number of new cases, 148 are reported from Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, as having occurred between the 1st and 24th of June; and 39 from Liverpool.

It is very currently reported that the cholera has broken out with great virulence in several of the eastern parishes of the metropolis; but, as yet, no official information on the subject has been received by the Central Board of Health.

### Items of Foreign News.

A late Brussels paper says—If we are well informed, the formalities relative to the contract of marriage between his Majesty the King and the Princess Louisa of Orleans were to be completed at Paris. Yesterday his Majesty appointed as his representative M. C. le Hon, our Ambassador at Paris. It still appears that the nuptial ceremonies will be performed at Compeigne on the 21st July. It is stated that the Princess Louisa will bring a portion of seven millions of francs.

[illegible] London Times of June 23d, in giving the latest [illegible] Paris, states that the military has pronounced [illegible] ment. The sentence in this case is not capital [illegible] first, but the prisoner, Margot, a Belgian, who [illegible] National Guard, prefers death to the sentence [illegible] hard labor.

[illegible] of England was to review three battalions of [illegible] Guards on the 26th of June, the anniversary of [illegible] to the throne, on which he was to present [illegible] with a superb color. On the 28th, the King was [illegible] Duke of York's corps.

[illegible] General Mortinez, from Pernambuco, [illegible] in Ireland, in the ship Brazilian, he having [illegible] by the Federalists.

[illegible] had re-appeared in the eastern district of [illegible] renewed virulence. In one week there had [illegible] in Whitechapel, and in one of the workhouses [illegible] 13 cases. In Ireland, and in Liverpool, the [illegible] this disease was awfully extending.

[illegible] Madrid Gazette speaks of the intentions of the Spanish [illegible] respecting the approaching contest in Portugal. [illegible] of the 14th June states that Spain will observe [illegible] neutrality so long as other foreign powers do; but that, as there is a large English fleet off Lisbon, a Spanish army of observation will remain on the Portuguese frontiers, who will act as circumstances may require.

The citadel, which is erecting to keep in awe the city of Warsaw, will, it is said, be a gigantic work; and the Poles, against whom it is designed, will have to pay the expenses of erecting it, which are already estimated at 20,000,000 Polish florins.

The Cholera had assumed a serious aspect in the convict hulks at Chatham, near London. Of 60 cases, 16 had terminated fatally.

There was some distrust as to the success of Don Pedro, as, on the first of June nothing was done. It is supposed that Don Pedro makes some reliance upon Protocols for the settlement of the affairs of Portugal. The troops had become restive on account of the delays. The soldiers were eager for action. The officers were procrastinating.

The Egyptian Chief Ibrahim's efforts hitherto, to subdue Acre have proved ineffectual, he has left a corps of about 10,000 men before that fortress to prosecute its siege, under the command of Ibrahim junior. Abeze Pacha, and Soliman, and proceeded through Tripoli with a corps of ten thousand men in the direction of Homs and Hamah, where the Pacha of Aleppo, Mohmet Pacha, is encamped, and having been joined by other Pachas, may be said to amount in all to 25,000 men.

In a private conversation with an examining magistrate, the Count Chateaubriand declared all he knew relative to the Vendee insurrection. This, as far as he was concerned, was confined to sending a note, urging the Duchess of Berri not to light up a civil war in France. The health of Madame C. has suffered severely. She fainted on entering the room where the count was confined.

The person of the Duchess of Berri had not been discovered. It was believed, by some, that she had ascended in the clouds.

An American vessel had been plundered in the Archipelago, by a pirate, of 300 sacks of coffee, and other articles.

Pepin, a captain of the National Guard, was acquitted of high treason, by the unanimous vote of his judges, on the 16th. Geoffroy, a painter, who had paraded the Jacobin red flag, inscribed Liberty or Death, was convicted.

Chateaubriand knew, the night before his arrest, what was to take place in the morning. He was awakened by the officers at his bed side, and apologized for keeping them in waiting whilst he dressed. "Gentlemen," said he, "I slept too soundly for courtesy."

Genoude, editor of the Gazette de France, was to undergo three months imprisonment, to which he was condemned for an article calling for the convocation of the States General.

Charles Kemble and his daughter, Fanny, may be expected in this country at the close of the present month. They were to leave London for the United States some time in July.

It was reported and believed in London, on the 27th June, that Lord Durham was to proceed instanter to St. Petersburg, on a special mission on behalf of the glorious and deeply outraged Poles. His mission was to be a temporary one, and his seat in the cabinet was not to be vacated.

The clause introduced into the Scotch Reform Bill, requiring a qualification like that of England for a Scotch member of Parliament, was to be abandoned by the Ministry at the meeting on the 27th.

In the House of Lords on the 25th, an amendment was proposed to the Irish Reform Bill, which gave much satisfaction to the O'Connell party. The lease-hold qualification, as amended, runs so, that any tenant for 21 years, having a beneficial interest in the land he occupies, to the amount of £10 or upwards, shall be entitled to vote. In the House, on the same evening, another bill of importance to Ireland was discussed, viz. that for putting down political and party processions, on which occasion Mr. Stanley delivered an excellent and most impressive speech.

The Prince of Orange rejoined the Dutch army on the fifteenth.

At the launch of a vessel in Rotterdam, 13th, she took a turn on the stocks, and threw 50 persons in the water, 10 of whom were supposed to be drowned, and others received severe contusions.

The accounts from Poland continue melancholy. We are informed that above 5000 children have been taken from the establishment called Infant Jesus at Warsaw, to be sent to the interior of the Russian empire. The Russians pretend that this measure has been adopted to take care of these children, for whom the government undertakes to provide, most of their parents having emigrated, and being unable to provide for their subsistence. But it is certain that the object of Russia is to make itself master of the rising generation of Poland, and not only to stifle in them all sentiments of nationality, but also place them in such a situation that they may imbibe only sentiments hostile to their country.

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## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Improvement of the Steam Engine.—A great improvement in the steam engine has been recently made by Mr. G. Robinson, of South Shields. This engine has three cylinders from one boiler, with the connecting rods on a triangular crank, so that while one piston is moving upwards, another is going down, and another passing the centre, the pistons following each other in a regular division of time, and completely balancing each other as far as weight and pressure are concerned, the sides of course moving upon a smaller triangular crank. This engine has nearly as complete an equability and uniformity of motion as it is possible to procure from a rotatory engine. The necessity of a fly-wheel is altogether superseded. It is so steady in its motion, indeed, as hardly to affect the frame on which it stands, and makes so little noise that it would scarcely be known to work, where it not seen to do so. Such an engine must necessarily be of great use in steamboats, in cotton factories, and in those manufactories at Birmingham and Sheffield where fine metal work is wrought. An engine of this description will go in less [illegible] than those of the ordinary construction. A space of five feet four inches, will hold from 15 to 20 horses power, and engines of 80 horses power on this plan may be set up in a frame only five feet square. The present is a high pressure engine, but very slight alteration would give it the condensing principle. From the greater power it possesses, however, at comparatively a light pressure of steam, it appears to be quite as secure as any condensing engine could be made.

Pawning by Bulbs.—Speech at a huckster's shop.—"Please, sir, I want a ha'porth of tea—a ha'porth of sugar—a ha'porth of bread—a ha'porth of butter—a loan of your kettle, and a blow of your bellows; and there's my mother's match (sup) till Monday."

Epitaph on Joe Smith, a carrier who died of drunkenness.

Joe Smith lies here, of the parish of Southwell,
A carrier who carried his can to his mouth well,
He carried so much and he carried so fast,
He could carry no more, so was carried at last,
For the liquor he drank being too much for one,
He could not carry off, so he's now carri-on.

Singular Mistake.—A short time ago, the sexton of Heywood Chapel received the body of a still-born infant for interment, but, owing to the urgency of some other business, he put the coffin into the vestry until he had leisure to inter it. It so happened that the schoolmaster of the village, who is a good violin player, had also put his fiddle and case into the vestry. About dusk the same evening, the sexton went for the purpose of taking the infant to bury it, but he actually buried the fiddle and case instead of the child; and the mistake was not discovered until the schoolmaster wanted his fiddle a few days afterwards.

How to be Saved.—When the Bishop of Exeter, who preached a sermon at St. James's Church last Sunday, gave out his text, "What shall I do to be saved?" a wag in the side gallery called out, to the evident discomfiture of the Right Rev. Prelate, but to the no small amusement of a great part of the congregation, "Vote for the Reform Bill." The beadle immediately bustled towards the place where the sound proceeded, but no further notice was taken of the occurrence.

Dr. Wolcot.—He was a man of great natural humour as his satires under the signature of Peter Pindar fully demonstrate. Among other facetiae, he frequently related that when a young man, and engaged in his uncle's laboratory, his fancy imputed a language to the mortars at which it was his daily task to labour. "Whenever I was using the large marble one, I thought it repeated the words linger-'em-long, linger-'em-long; but when the little brass one was rung upon by the pestle, he cried, kill-'em-quick, kill-'em-quick, kill-'em-quick."

Ferocity, Terror and Vengeance.—In Russia, some years ago, a woman, accompanied by three of her children, were one day in a sledge, when they were pursued by a number of wolves. On this she put the horse into a gallop, and drove towards her home, from which she was not far distant, with all possible speed. All, however, would not avail, for the ferocious animals gained upon her, and at last, were on the point of rushing on the sledge. For the preservation of her own life, and that of the remaining children, the poor frantic creature now took one of her babes, and cast it a prey to her bloodthirsty pursuers. This stopped their career for a moment; but after devouring the innocent, they renewed their pursuit, and a second time came up with the vehicle. The mother, driven to desperation, resorted to the same horrible expedient, and threw her ferocious assailants another of her offspring. To cut short this melancholy story, her third child was sacrificed in a similar manner. Soon after this, the wretched being, whose feelings may more easily be conceived than described, reached her home in safety. Here she related what had happened, and endeavoured to palliate her own conduct, by describing the dreadful alternative to which she had been reduced. A peasant, however, who was among the bystanders, and heard the recital, took up an axe, and with one blow cleft her skull in two, saying at the same time, that a mother who could thus sacrifice her children for the preservation of her own life, was no longer fit to live. This man was committed to prison, but the emperor subsequently gave him a pardon.

The Majors and Minors.—On Thursday night Mr. E. L. Bulwer brought forward his promised motion, relative to the state of Dramatic Entertainments in the Metropolis. He introduced it by an able and interesting speech, in which he combatted the patent rights of the monopolies, on the double ground that they were unjust and unnecessary in themselves, and that they had been used to unjust and injurious purposes by those to whose favour they had been granted. After entering at length into the various inconveniences and injuries caused by the present monopoly, the Hon. Gentleman moved for a select committee, to inquire into the present state of the laws relating to dramatic literature. The motion was seconded by O'Connell and supported by Mr. G. Lamb, Mr. W. Brougham and Mr. Shiel, and strenuously opposed by Sir C. Wetherell. After a reply from Mr. Bulwer, the House agreed to the motion, without a division.

Improving Gun Barrels.—Some of the Swedish peasantry are so superstitious as to go twenty or thirty miles to find out a spring which runs to the north, in order to let the spring water run through the gun-barrel, while in the meantime they say, "Shoot west—shoot east—shoot south—shoot north," when the cure is effected. It is also considered a good cure for a gun that does not kill, to put a serpent into the barrel, and shoot it out; whence, it has happened that many barrels have been burst. Several other such fooleries might be mentioned. The peasantry in general believe in witchcraft, and that a good and lucky sportsman can shoot as much as he wishes, and call to him beast and bird, as soon as he had attained to that degree that he has become acquainted with the Lady of the Wood.

Perseverance.—"I recollect," says Sir Jonah Barrington, "in Queen's county, to have seen a Mr. Clerk, who had been a working carpenter, and when making a bench for the session justices at the court-house, was laughed at for taking peculiar pains in planing and smoothing the seat of it. He smilingly observed that he did so *to make it easy for himself*, as he was resolved he would never die till he had a right to sit thereupon, and he kept his word. He was an industrious man, honest, respectable, and kind-hearted. He succeeded in all his efforts to accumulate an independence; he did accumulate it, and uprightly. His character kept pace with the increase of his property, and he lived to sit as a magistrate on that very bench that he sawed and planed."

A curious experiment upon the inversion of trees has been tried in England with interesting results. The object was to ascertain the laws by which the circulation of sap is regulated, and the effect upon the growth of the tree, of inverting the stems, or in other words, of converting the branches &c. into roots. It is said to have been proved, that if the stem of a plum or cherry tree, which is not too thick, be bent and the top be put under ground, while the roots are gradually detached, in proportion as the former top of the stem becomes firmly fixed in the soil, the branches of the root will shoot forth leaves and flowers, and in due time produce fruit.

The King gave a grand dinner to the Duke of Wellington at the palace of St. James, on the 26th, at which were present one hundred and fifty General and other officers, who fought at Waterloo.

## THE MARKETS.

*Carefully corrected for this paper.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagons, | | $6 | 00 |
| RYE | do. do. do. | 4 | 25 |
| WHEAT, per bushel, | | 1 | 20 |
| RYE, | do. | | 80 |
| CORN, per bushel, | | | 60 |
| CLOVER SEED, per bushel, | | | none |
| TIMOTHY SEED, | do. | | none |
| HERD | do. do. | | none |
| BARLEY, Good, | do. | | [illegible] |
| FLAXSEED, | do. | 1 | 35 |
| OATS, from wagons, | do. | | 46 |
| WHISKEY, | do. per gallon, in hhds. | | 28 |
| Do. | do. do. in bbls. | | 31 |
| COTTON, per lb. | | | 11 |
| BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb. | | | 12½ |
| EGGS, per dozen, | | | 13 |
| SALT, Ground, per bushel, | | | 50 |
| do. fine | do. | | 56 |
| LARD, per lb. Western, | | | 8 |
| TALLOW, do. | | | 7½ |
| FRESH BEEF, | | | 10 |
| HAMS, Western, per lb. | | | 9 |
| BACON, | do. do. | | 6½ |
| BEESWAX, | do. | | 19 |
| LINSEED OIL, | do. | | 56½ |
| FEATHERS, | do. | | 40 |
| COMMON WOOL, washed, | | | 40 |
| HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb. | | 17 to | 18 |
| LEATHER, SOLE, | | 24 to | 24 |
| LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft. | | $15 to | 20 |
| Yellow Pine, | | 13 to | 16 |
| Oak, joice, | | 11 to | 00 |
| Hemlock, do. | | 6 to | 7 |
| Shingles, | | 16 to | 23 |

The Market.—The receipts continue very limited, and a small advance has been obtained for *Fresh Ground* Superfine Flour from old Wheat. The sales for export have been about 500 barrels at $6.25 a $6.37, but holders generally were asking $6.50 yesterday. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal reported. No wheat at market worthy of note. Corn sold on Monday at 70 cents for Southern Yellow, and 68 cents for White; yesterday these prices could not be obtained. Whiskey is dull; sales from stores in barrels at 30 cents. Sales of Linseed Oil at 85 a 86 cts. in barrels from store.

*Extract from the Sales of Public Stock, in this City.*

DURING THE PAST WEEK.

| | | | Par | Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 shares | Mechanics Bank | | 48½ | 35 |
| 12 do. | Girard Bank, | | 12½ | 10 |
| 20 do. | Western Bank, | | 15 | 10 |
| 6 do. | Chesapeake and Del. Canal, | | 20 | 200 |
| 5 do. | Union Canal (new stock) | | par | 200 |
| 12 do. | Schuylkill Navigation, | | 91 | 50 |
| 40 do. | Germantown & Perkiomen Turnpike, | | 61 | 100 |

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, August 11, 1832.

### To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers, in their remittances, will please not send us Goods money, as it is an article that cannot be disposed of in this market, without a heavy sacrifice—at least ten per cent. In future, when we receive it, we shall be obliged to credit those on whose account it is remitted, with the amount only that can be obtained for it, from our brokers. All other notes of small denomination, are still received at par value.

Agents, who are not postmasters, in forwarding the name of a single new subscriber, should require the postage on the letter to be paid. Whenever possible, several names should be forwarded in one letter, so that the expense may be lessened. When we are required to pay twenty-five cents on a single new subscriber, in addition to the per centage given agents, the reduction is entirely too great. We desire it also to be borne in mind, that no unpaid letters, excepting those from agents—which we request shall be distinguished by the agent's initials on the back—are taken from the post office.

"J. T.'s" article we reluctantly decline. The poetry of the *Lammas Night*, is passable, but against the incidents there are strong objections. *The Blue Eyed Girl*, is excessively homely and awkward.

Dr. Drainsdadry's Medicine, will be announced next week.

The favors from our talented correspondent, "J. E. L." are received, and will meet attention.

"C. H." is rejected.

"Away to the Battle-Field," will be inserted.

Marble, is too political for our paper. The less we publish of such articles, we believe the better.

"Pro Bono Publico" is laid aside for consideration, the first leisure hour.

**The article on our second page, addressed to the Friends of Education, will, we trust, be extensively read. The sketch has been prepared for publication with a view of informing the public of the operations of the Education Committee of Correspondence, and though not so gratifying as regards the result of their labors, as their constituents would be pleased to receive, yet it furnishes strong reasons for a zealous continuation of the efforts which gave that committee existence. The proper time to renew those exertions will now soon arrive, and the publication of the article is therefore highly judicious.**

**The daily papers of Wednesday last contain an address to the Sanitary Committee of the city, by Drs. Parrish, Chapman, Jackson, Harris, Harlan, Meigs, Lukens, Hornor and Taylor—each of whom have charge of a cholera hospital—complaining that in their efforts to aid the sick and dying who are placed under their care, they are opposed by many citizens, and in some cases treated with opprobrium and personal abuse. The popular prejudice against the hospitals, they allege, extends even to the inferior officers attached thereto, who are reproached and villified while faithfully discharging the duties of their stations. So pointed has been the opposition to the labours of the physicians, and so distressing and harassing to their feelings, the ungenerous and false insinuations made against them, that they have unanimously concluded, unless hereafter sustained in their exertions by their fellow citizens, to retire at once from the duties they have voluntarily, and at a great sacrifice, assumed, and leave the hospitals to be attended by others.**

**The ground of this clamour against the hospitals and attending physicians is, as we are informed, a popular rumour, propagated by the ignorant and fanatic, that patients who are admitted are allowed to die, without a reasonable effort being made for their relief. That such a disgraceful rumour should prevail in this enlightened city is indeed extraordinary. It presents a feature in our character which is entirely new, and which, when it appeared among the French at Paris, was treated with the ridicule and scorn which it so justly merited.**

**The mortality in the hospitals, we are aware has been unusually great, but it is satisfactorily accounted for by remembering, that so far cholera patients have rarely been removed from their residences until in a state of collapse, at which stage of the disease, recovery is considered hopeless. Even then every effort which skill could suggest or humanity dictate, has been promptly applied, and continued so long as a spark of life remained. The insinuations, therefore, against the medical gentlemen are cruel and unjust in the extreme. No city in the world can boast of possessing more talented and humane physicians than our's, and those in charge of the hospitals have been chosen with particular reference to skill and experience.**

**We are yet to be convinced, however, that so heartless an opinion of these gentlemen, as that noticed above, prevails among our citizens to any extent. The prejudices of the ignorant and vulgar, it is not at all times possible to combat successfully, but among no other can such a belief prevail. Those who know the peculiar circumstances of the Board of Physicians—the heavy sacrifices they make; their great anxiety to be useful—feel for them the highest respect, and will sustain and cheer them on in their philanthropic duties, in despite of all unjust clamouring. It is the opinion of such only which should be regarded, and we earnestly trust, that every reflecting citizen will see the imperative necessity of supporting firmly the regulations which the authorities have entered into in this time of distress, and of lending his aid to suppress any and all opposition which may be offered against their enforcement.**

#### THE YOUNG LADY'S OWN BOOK.

**Messrs. Key, Mielke & Biddle, booksellers, No. 181 Market street, have just published, in neat form, a work designed for the especial improvement of females, under the above title.—We have looked over it with pleasure, as we do all works of a similar character, and record our opinion of its merits with more than ordinary gratification. It is filled with sound and sensible remarks on female qualifications—discusses, with ability, the merits of those pursuits which tend to elevate the character of the sex, and by many interesting incidents of real life, selected from the experience of the virtuous and learned, points with unerring truth to that course of life, which is of all others, best calculated to give females the rank in society which Providence designed them to fill, and which, under favorable circumstances, they so creditably adorn.**

**This work, we have no hesitation in saying, should form a part of every lady's library. Perused daily, with reflection, it will in a short time render the vitiating food of novels and romances, unpalatable and nauseous, and by interesting the mind in the study of objects of a permanent value, leave no leisure for frivolous and unprofitable occupations. Every wife should make the book her study, and no single lady should dream of marrying, until she has reduced its precepts to practice.**

#### THE IRISH MEETING.

The meeting of naturalized Irish citizens, held on Monday last, was immensely large—fully equal in number to the late anti-Bank meeting—and composed generally of persons, who a short time ago, were zealous in the cause of General Jackson. James Gowen, Esq. presided, and opened the meeting by a speech of much force. Resolutions were passed setting forth, according to the opinions of the meeting, the various delinquencies of the President—his hostility to the Bank and other Pennsylvania measures; and pledging themselves to use all honorable means to prevent his re-election. A dozen or twenty, of opposite sentiments, endeavored—much to their discredit—to introduce confusion, but they were speedily put down.

Against this meeting we have strong objections. Its announcement we perceived with pain, and the subsequent appeals to Irish feeling, in reference to the object, made by several of our city editors, we considered not only indiscreet, but hazardous. Not that we distrust the patriotism of our Irish citizens—many of whom we are proud to number among our personal friends—or feel any want of confidence in their devotion to American principles, but because we consider that no line of distinction should be drawn between them and native citizens. Like them, the Irishman who has taken the oath of allegiance to our government, is entitled to a voice in all public matters—like them he is eligible to public office and public honors—like them his life, family and property, are protected by our laws, and being in every other respect identified with native citizens, no indignity or reproach can be offered to him which will not be felt by the community at large.

But, it may be urged, if they are on an equal footing with native citizens, why are they not at liberty to issue calls for public meetings, for national objects, addressed to the Irish exclusively? We answer, that they have equally as much right to do so, as natives have to call meetings addressed exclusively to native citizens; and yet, if this were done, no one will pretend to deny, that great offence would be taken. The Englishman, the Irish, the German, who may have taken up their abode with us, to escape persecution in their own country, and who, delighted with the peace and happiness of Freedom, have become naturalized, determined to spend the remainder of their days in security from injustice, would cry out "proscription!" and not without cause. In this situation precisely, stood the meeting of Monday last. The movers invited none but Irish citizens, and hence our American, English, and German population were proscribed!

We speak of this matter, with reference only to the principle it involves, distinct entirely from the objects of the meeting. We are offended with the proceedings because we wish to see no distinction of country among our citizens—no sectional interest agitated, to sow anarchy and discord among us—no predilections awakened for kingdoms, which tyranny has compelled us to renounce forever. We desire to see all classes and grades, of whatever country they may originally have sprung, live together in peace and good will—sink all previous prejudices and predilections, and, living up to the high privileges of equity and freedom, forget all feelings but those of love and devotion to America—"the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

#### PHRENOLOGY.

The science of Phrenology or Craniology, which purports to teach a knowledge of the dispositions of the human mind, by means of the organs of the head, owes its origin to John Joseph Gall, a native of Wurtemburg, and a practitioner of medicine. His principal attention, from early life, appears to have been directed to anatomical and physiological enquiries respecting the brain and nerves, upon which subjects, as well as several others of a medical nature, he published various works. When at school, it is said, he was by no means as apt at learning as many of his contemporaries, and in endeavoring to ascertain the cause of this fact, he discovered that those boys who excelled him in committing their lessons to memory, were invariably distinguished by large eyes. Afterwards remarking the same peculiarity in great actors, he thence inferred that the organ of memory must reside in this part of the head, and that certain talents actually depend on, or may be ascertained by, the peculiar structure of this part of the body. He immediately undertook to collect a vast number of skulls, from which, by carefully comparing the prominences common to all, he established the regular principles of the science, on the assignment of thirty-three particular organs, evidencing as many different operations of the mind.

In a work published in Paris, in 1810, Mr. Gall advanced as the chief points of his doctrine of Phrenology, "that the brain is the organ of the body, by which the mind of man exerts its activity. It is, however, not active in all its parts in every act of thinking; but, as every sense, every organ of motion, and, in general, every function of the body has a particular nerve, or set of nerves as the instrument, so every operation of the mind essentially different from the others, has a separate part of the brain for its organ, which is indispensable to it. The strength and size of the nerve are in proportion to the power of action belonging to this organ. The nerve of the trunk of the elephant has the strength of a child's arm." Mr. G. also asserted, as the result of his observations, that the better sort of heads are invariably distinguished by a greater circumference of the whole skull, and by the prominence of peculiar elevations. Hence he inferred, that by a close study of the protuberances—always supposed to contain parts of the brain belonging to particular faculties and dispositions—the prominent traits of the character of the individual, may be easily ascertained.

The true science of Phrenology is not, as many suppose immoral, and founded on materialism. It has ever been concluded that men are born with different faculties of intellect, and that they not unfrequently imbibe hereditary dispositions and traits of character, which distinguish them through life. This is true of nations as well as of individuals. The Phrenologist without agitating the question whether or not these natural dispositions may be overcome by association and habit, endeavours only to find the original cause of these differences on physiological principles, precisely as physicians study the anatomy of the human system, as it appears in different countries, to ascertain the nature of the diseases to which it is subject.

For the amusement of our readers—if not for their instruction—we append a notice of the Phrenological organs, as established by Gall, and detailed at length, with various additions, in the Encyclopedia Americana.

PROPENSITIVE ORGANS.

1. *Amativeness.*—Situated in the cerebellum, and indicated, during life, by the thickness of the neck at the occipital bone.
2. *Philoprogenitiveness.*—Situated immediately above the middle part of the cerebellum, and corresponding to the protuberance of the occiput. It denotes parental affection, and is with females larger than with men.
3. *Concentrativeness.*—Immediately above the last and below self-esteem. It was first called, by Spurzheim, *inhabitiveness*, as it was found in persons and animals much attached to one place; but now it is believed that its function is to maintain two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity.
4. *Adhesiveness.*—On each side of concentrativeness. It produces an instinctive tendency to attach one's self to certain objects, animate or inanimate.
5. *Combativeness.*—At the inferior and mastoid angle of the parietal bone. It produces courage, and propensity to attack.
6. *Destructiveness.*—Immediately above, and extending a little backwards and forwards from the external opening of the ear, and corresponding to the squamous plate of the temporal bone.
7. *Constructiveness.*
8. *Acquisitiveness.*—At the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone. It denotes the tendency to acquire, or the great desire to possess in general.
9. *Secretiveness.*—At the inferior edge of the parietal bones, immediately above destructiveness, or in the middle of the lateral portion of the brain. Denotes the instinctive tendency to conceal spontaneous thoughts, &c., from outward expressions, until the understanding shall have decided on their propriety.

SENTIMENTAL ORGANS.

10. *Self-esteem.*—At the vertex, or top of the head. If modified by other organs, it is a source of great good. The lower animals, such as the turkey cock, peacock, horse, &c., manifest feelings resembling pride or self-esteem.
11. *Love of approbation.*—On each side of self-esteem.
12. *Cautiousness.*—Near the middle of each parietal bone.
13. *Benevolence.*—At the upper part of the frontal bone, in the coronal aspect, and immediately before the fontanel.
14. *Veneration.*—At the middle of the coronal aspect of the brain.
15. *Hope.*—On each side of that of veneration.
16. *Ideality and Wonder.*—Nearly along the lower edge of the temporal ridge of the frontal bone. Producing delight in the beau ideal, and a tendency to believe in presentiments, dreams, phantoms, &c.
17. *Conscientiousness.*—On the posterior and lateral parts of the coronal surface of the brain. Denotes a rigid adherence to truth.
18. *Firmness.*—Denoting bravery and fortitude.

INTELLECTUAL ORGANS.

19. *Individuality.*—At the middle of the lower part of the forehead. Gives the desire and the ability to know facts and things without a view to their application.
20. *Form.*—Indicated by the width between the eyes. Its function is to judge of form.
21. *Size.*—The frontal sinus, throw difficulties in the way of observing this organ. It gives an intuitive facility of estimating size.
22. *Weight.*—Near the organ of size. It gives facility in judging of weight or resistance.
23. *Coloring.*—Under the middle of the arch of the eye brows. It is connected with a great natural power of perceiving colours.
24. *Locality.*—At the lower part of the forehead, over the inner end of the eye brow. It is connected with a great memory for places, and a power of judging of the capabilities of ground.
25. *Order*—is connected with the love of order.
26. *Time*—denotes the power of conceiving time, and remembering circumstances united by chronological succession.
27. *Number*—connected with a great talent for calculating.
28. *Tone.*—A great developement of this organ enlarges the lateral part of the forehead; but its form varies according to the direction and form of the convolutions. It denotes the perception of melody.
29. *Language.*—Indicated by the prominence and depression of the eyes. Gives the power of acquiring and using words.

REFLECTING ORGANS.

30. *Comparison.*—An eminence of the form of a reversed pyramid, in the upper and middle portion of the frontal bone. Denotes the power of perceiving resemblances.
31. *Causality*—furnishes the idea of causation.
32. *Wit.*—Prominent and rounded anterior superior lateral parts of the forehead.
33. *Imitation.*—At the superior anterior part of the forehead.

Phrenological societies, composed generally of learned and scientific men, are numerous in Europe. A Journal devoted to the dissemination of knowledge in regard to the science has recently been established in Paris, under the direction of Mr. Spurzheim. The prospectus speaks of Gall as one of the most remarkable phenomena of the eighteenth century, and of Phrenology as a science which has, and will continue to benefit and improve every branch of practical knowledge, not even excepting philosophy, medicine, education, or legislation.

## The Pestilence in Philadelphia.

By the subjoined accounts it will be seen that the Cholera is spreading over our city with rapid strides. Its mortality is not greater than usual, but its increase has been astonishingly great. It prevails generally in the outskirts of the city, in close and narrow alleys, and in the less cleanly districts. A few cases, have, however, occurred, in central situations, where to all outward appearance, care and prudence in the adoption of preventive measures, had been adopted. The weather in the early part of the week was warm and sultry, with occasional heavy showers of rain, which we presume, materially contributed to the spread of the disease.

Business, we are happy to say has, so far, suffered but little injury from the disease. A few stores only have been closed, and but a comparatively small number of residents have left the city. It affords us still more gratification to mention, that no panic prevails. The good sense and fortitude of our citizens were never more conspicuously shown, than at this time. There is no diminution, but a great increase of benevolent actions. The Mayor and constituted city authorities, aided by many private individuals, are unceasingly employed in devising measures not only to relieve the sick, but the poor, who being thrown out of employ, are destitute of the means of subsistence. A vast number of such are now entirely supported by this philanthropy. In some cases whole families have been removed from their wretched hovels, and placed in comfortable situations. The good deeds of these gentlemen will long be remembered with gratitude.

| | | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, Aug. 4— | Private practice | 27 | 4 |
| | Hospitals | 9 | 8 |
| | Arch street Prison | 9 | 1 |
| Total | | 45 | 13 |
| Sunday, Aug. 5— | Private practice | 26 | 10 |
| | Hospitals | 28 | 10 |
| | Almshouse | 11 | 6 |
| Total | | 65 | 26 |
| Monday, Aug. 6— | Private practice | 29 | 10 |
| | Hospitals | 86 | 24 |
| | Almshouse | 10 | 7 |
| | Arch Street Prison | 45 | 26 |
| | Blockley Almshouse | 6 | 4 |
| Total | | 176 | 71 |
| Tuesday, Aug. 7— | Private practice | 78 | 26 |
| | Hospitals | 38 | 32 |
| | Almshouse | 15 | 6 |
| | Arch street Prison | 3 | 7 |
| | Blockley Almshouse | 2 | 2 |
| Total | | 136 | 73 |
| Wednesday, Aug. 8— | Private practice | 43 | 7 |
| | Hospitals | 35 | 20 |
| | Almshouse | 18 | 15 |
| | Arch street Prison | 1 | 1 |
| | Blockley Almshouse | 16 | 2 |
| | Almshouse Infirmary | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 114 | 46 |
| Thursday, Aug. 9— | Private practice | 94 | 26 |
| | Hospitals | 22 | 24 |
| | Almshouse | 23 | 4 |
| | Arch Street Prison | 1 | 1 |
| | Blockley Almshouse | 0 | 2 |
| | Almshouse Infirmary | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 154 | 58 |
| Friday, Aug. 10— | Private practice | 83 | 12 |
| | Hospitals | 41 | 21 |
| | Almshouse | 14 | 4 |
| | Arch street Prison | | 1 |
| | Pennsylvania Hospital | 4 | 1 |
| Total | | 142 | 39 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cases of Asiatic Cholera, in Philadelphia, reported previous to Aug. 4. | 157 | 71 |
| From August 4, to August 10 | 832 | 336 |
| Grand Total | 989 | 397 |

The great number of intemperate persons who have been attacked by the cholera in countries and cities where it has extensively prevailed, has given rise to an opinion that such only are liable to the disease. This is a serious error which requires prompt correction, as its belief is calculated to do immense injury. The intemperate, it is true, are the more prominent victims, at the breaking out of the disease, but the pestilence in its desolating course, has swept off hundreds and thousands of individuals of regular and correct habits. In Montreal, the first sufferers were the filthy and those addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, but subsequent reports inform us that many of the most abstemious inhabitants have been destroyed by the cholera. In like manner in New York, among the victims are many valuable citizens and virtuous and intelligent females, upon whom a shadow of suspicion, as regards intemperance, has never been cast. It is unjust therefore, in the extreme, to wound the feelings of relatives, by the sweeping denunciation that every cholera case may be traced to habits of intoxication. During the prevalence of epidemics, all are more or less liable to be attacked, and if the habits of some render them peculiarly so, it affords no just excuse for imputing those habits to others, whose characters repel the assertion as base and malignant.

We are already called upon to mourn the loss of some of our prominent citizens, who have fell victims to the prevailing pestilence. John C. Browne, Esq. who died on Wednesday afternoon, was a gentleman universally respected and esteemed. In the district in which he resided he was a prominent citizen, and his loss will be deeply felt.

**The following correct sentiment we find in "Ivan Vejeeghen," a Russian novel, just published:—"A man in society and a man at home are two quite different persons. The domestic tyrant, the tormenter of his servants and family, frequently passes in the world for the most amiable of men. He who makes others split with laughter by the exuberance of his gaiety, frequently comes from and goes back to his house weeping. To learn a man's character aright, you must observe him—first, in his conduct as a citizen; and secondly, in his conduct at home. A bad father to good children—a bad husband to a good wife—a bad son to good parents, can never be good members of society.—Such persons do not deserve to be trusted with power over a dog, much less their fellow citizens.**

**Spain and Portugal.—The American edition of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet of History, issued under the auspices of Carey & Lea, Philadelphia, does not swell in the number of volumes so rapidly as some of the miscellaneous Libraries; but it furnishes the most approved and substantial compilations of the past, and brings undoubted testimonials of its accuracy as a book of reference. The first volume of the "History of Spain and Portugal," is the latest published of the series; and a perusal of it only increases our desire to trace the sequel from the same gifted pen. It is mentioned in the Preface to the Spanish annals that the author had the advantage of a long and intimate acquaintance, literary and personal, with a great part of Spain. This is the first attempt which has been made in our language to furnish a general history of the Spanish and Portuguese Peninsula, digested from the great mass of original authorities. It is stated that the very interesting subject of the Arabian and Moorish domination in Spain is in the hands of Dr. Southey, for Dr. Lardner's Cabinet, and that other volumes of interest, not enumerated, may be shortly expected.**

The authorities of Wilmington, Delaware, have, we understand, interdicted all intercourse between Philadelphia and that city. The steamboats between the two places ceased running on Wednesday. This movement is preposterously ridiculous, and will unquestionably prove as inefficient as a similar regulation did in Newport. Already it is rumored that forty cases of Cholera have occurred in Wilmington.

In pursuance of a recommendation of Governor Wolf, Thursday last was observed throughout the state as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in reference to the Cholera. In this city business was generally suspended, and the attendance upon Divine worship unusually full.

A letter from a respectable gentleman of Delaware county, Pa. informs us that four cases of Malignant Cholera have occurred in Tinicum Meadows, and two in the town of Darby—all persons of color. The four in Tinicum and one of the Darby cases proved fatal.

About twelve on Tuesday night, a cry of murder was heard in Taylor's Alley, which runs from Second to Front, between Chesnut and Walnut. Some of the watchmen, with a few citizens, who happened to be about, ran to the place and saw, by the light of the watchmen's torches, a woman dangling from a third story window. The door, being fastened, was broken open, and another woman was found, in the upper front room, holding on by the wrist of her who was hanging out; both having their clothes on. The house appeared to be untenanted, and the story told by the two fair ones was this—They said that they lived in the southern district, and were on their way home from the northern part of the city; that they were accosted by two gentlemen, whose protection they accepted on account of the lateness of the hour and the solitude prevailing in the streets; that they were taken into the house, and shouted murder as they found that it was empty; that the men ran away and locked the door; and then one of the women threw herself out of the window, but changing her mind laid hold of the sill and held on. The other then grasped her wrist, and thus came the watchmen who drew her up.

Central Race Course.—On Saturday last a Match Race for $1000 a side, distance 1000 yards, was run over the Central Course near Baltimore. The purse was taken by the Kentuckian gray horse, beating Arietta by about six inches. Previous to the match race a sweepstakes was run for and won by a horse owned by a proprietor of the grey which won the match race.

The Chronicle of Wednesday says—We have heard, within three or four days, much conversation respecting the worth of Camphor and Alcohol after the appearance of Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera. Our readers know that we detest Quackery, and pretend to no knowledge of a science that we have not studied. We think it right, however, to repeat the opinions of two of our most excellent physicians—with either of whom we should feel ourselves safe—that the mixture is wonderfully salutary, taken in stronger doses than those generally prescribed, from five to ten drops. We desire to be understood. We report the opinions of men who are to be relied on; and give no opinion except as to their qualifications.

We have before noticed the appearance of the cholera in the Alms House at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Republican of Wednesday says—"The cholera has now broken out in our county poor house, about one mile east from the centre of the village, where it is making fearful ravages. There were, before the breaking out of the disease, about 220 inmates of the poor house, among whom death has made sad havoc. The first case that occurred was on Thursday last, the day before which, we understand, during the overseer's absence, many of the paupers entered the garden and stripped the cucumbers from the vines, eating them as they were picked, and also ate large quantities of green apples, beans, &c. They have paid dearly for the act. Since Thursday, there have been 85 cases and 30 deaths. In the village, there have been 12 cases and 4 deaths during the last week, and several persons have been [illegible] exhibiting many of the symptoms of cholera, but which have not been reported as such."

Charleston, July 30.—An outrage of a very daring and nearly fatal character, was perpetrated in this city on Friday evening last. A colored man by the name of Irvin, a barber by trade, was singing an indecent song in Church street. Mr. George Cramer, jr. who happened to be passing, desired him to desist. Instead of checking, however, it only irritated the fellow, who insulted so much that upon Mr. C., as induced that young gentleman to strike him. The fellow then went off, and shortly afterwards returned with a knife, and telling Mr. Cramer that he would have satisfaction, made a blow at him with a knife, which inflicted a severe wound in his arm. Mr. Cramer immediately called out for assistance; upon which Mr. Kimball came up, when he also was attacked by the fellow, who inflicted a severe wound in the body of Mr. K.; the progress of the knife was arrested by his ribs, against which the blade broke. Irvin was soon after taken by the guard, and will be tried for these offences by a court of magistrates and freeholders.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 22d June, has the following paragraph:—"A correspondent writes that a clerk in a banking house in the city has recently absconded with property of employers to the amount of nearly £5,000. About five weeks ago he requested leave of absence for a month, to recruit his health in the country, which was granted. He being settling clerk, he produced his accounts previous to his departure, and at that period every thing proved satisfactory. However, on Wednesday last the embezzlement was discovered, and yesterday inquiries were made after his wife and family, when it turned out that they had taken their departure for America a week or ten days prior to his pretended visit to the country, and no further clue can be had of them at present."

## EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

At the meeting of the Select Council on Monday evening, the City Treasurer was authorised to receive from the executors of the late Stephen Girard the legacy of ten thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be appropriated for the purchase and distribution of fuel to poor white house and room keepers of good character; and was directed to invest that sum agreeably to the directions of the testator.

We understand that the doors of several of the cholera hospitals have been beset by a number of ignorant persons, who, under a strange prejudice against the doctors and the mode of treatment in these institutions, for some time prevented the admission of patients into the hospitals. Such scenes, at such a time, are equally dangerous and discreditable, and if the good sense of the people cannot defend the hospitals from these attacks, the public authorities should prevent their recurrence, if necessary, by force.

The Board of Health, by a proclamation dated the 2d inst. has forbidden the landing of Clams or Oysters on the wharves of this city and the adjoining districts, declaring their determination to exact the penalty fixed by the law.

Our esteemed and valuable fellow citizen, Colonel John Swift, has had a severe attack of the prevailing malady; we are happy to learn that he is now convalescent. His services (being always at the command of his fellow citizens) were on Sunday required at the Arch street Prison, he promptly attended, and was very actively engaged there during the day.

On Monday last Abraham Okie, Esq. was elected President, and John B. Trevor, Esq. Cashier of the Western Bank.

A gentleman called on us to say, that a "mad dog" made its appearance on Tuesday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Church Alley, where it bit two or three children, and an English gentleman. The dog is a large, good looking setter or pointer dog. It was lost sight of in Fromberger's Court, whither it had been pursued.

We learn with deep regret that Mr. Thomas M. Tybout, but a few years since one of the most promising young men of Philadelphia, committed suicide on Friday night last, by jumping into the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and drowning himself. He was at the time, in a state of mental derangement.

A "Cholera Gazette" has been commenced at Portland, Me. published weekly, at 12½ cents a number. It is to be devoted exclusively to the subject of cholera.

The distillery of Col. Phelps, in Hopewell, Ontario Co. was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. with all its apparatus, and a quantity of grain. It was insured for $1,000.

Three villains who had been convicted of breaking into a house, lately attempted to break out of prison, but from lack either of skill or luck, were not as fortunate in this as in their prior effort. They had been removed to Belleville, in consequence of the prevalence of the Cholera at Sing Sing Prison; but it seems they preferred being at large. They were detected in cutting the grating at their window with the mainspring of a watch, and secured.

In Norfolk, Va. and Portsmouth, a small town opposite, containing about three thousand inhabitants, (of whom more than one half were colored people) the Cholera is making sad havoc—almost exclusively among the blacks.

The Cholera is said to have broken out with great violence in the State Prison, at Charlestown, Mass.

Mr. Ellis W. Boyden, blacksmith, recently from Albany died at Rensselaerville, New York, on Sunday last, in consequence of an injury received in jumping in a state of partial derangement, from the top of a wall about twenty feet high. He survived the injury but a short time.

The Louisville (Ky.) Herald of the 31st ult. says—"It is with regret we announce the fact that on Sunday morning last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a mob of about 200 persons collected and set fire to and burned two frame houses in the lower part of the city, occupied by persons of ill fame, and destroyed or materially injured two or three other frame buildings. Two of the chief actors, one a Mr. Charles Shirley, attached to the theatre in this city, was killed. About twenty of those concerned have been arrested."

The Governor of Nova Scotia has appointed all the members of the legislature of that Province, health officers, for their different towns, in consequence of the Cholera alarm.

*Drowned*, at Brooklyn, on the 6th instant, Charles T. Connor, aged about 30 years. He fell a victim to the use of a diving apparatus of his own invention, one of the pipes of which gave way.

We learn from Trenton, that Judge Ewing, Chief Justice of the state of New Jersey, died of the Cholera in that city on Saturday.

Mr. Seth K. Wilson, of Pratt's Hollow, committed suicide on Monday last, by taking a quantity of opium. Pecuniary embarrassments is the cause assigned for the act.

The American Farmer announces, that in Louisa county, Virginia, there is a quarry, belonging to Dr. Coleman, of oil stone, of a quality very superior to any heretofore known.

The body of Com. George W. Rodgers was enclosed in three coffins, and in the grave was a fourth shell of rough pine boards; the second coffin was lead, weighing 500 pounds, the commodore weighing 200 pounds, and the whole weight was 1,132 pounds. No doubt his remains will be brought home.

Gov. Metcalf, of Kentucky, has recommended the observance of Saturday, 18th inst. as a day of fasting and prayer, in reference to the Cholera. Similar recommendations have been made by the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and perhaps other states. Also by the authorities of a great number of cities and towns.

The schooner American arrived at New Orleans from Metamoras July 19th, with *two hundred and forty thousand dollars*, all in "the real rhino."

Several vessels arrived from the Black Sea, report fresh piracies in the Archipelago. No English ship has been heard of as being plundered: but some Austrians, one Dutch, and an American, said to be the Carlew.

A sad accident occured at Dalton, in Berkshire county, last week. Mr. Benjamin Prouty attempted to split a log with powder, a part of which from the explosion, weighing about 20 lbs., struck him on his head over the eyes, and drove the bones of his skull into the brains. He remained insensible, and expired in about four hours.

It is said that no less than eleven physicians have fallen victims to the Cholera at New York.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes, purporting to be on the Pittsburg Branch of the U. S. Bank, are in circulation in Kentucky. Three persons, Pyrtle, Rutherford and Williams, having passed the notes, and having a number of counterfeits in possession, having been committed for trial.

The Bellefonte Patriot of Thursday last announces the death of General Philip Benner, one of the earliest settlers of that county, and twice an elector of President and Vice president of the United States.

A friend who resides in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, writes us under date of the 30th ult. that as yet they are without the Asiatic Cholera in that region; but cases of the Cholera Morbus have occurred, marked with great malignity.

The last member of the family of the late Rev. Mr. Huston, of Harlem, is dead. The little sufferer died of hydrocephalus on Thursday evening, aged 7 months, and was buried with his parents and sister.

A daughter of Mr. Henry Fraser, of the town of Greig, (Lewis Co.) about 12 years of age, in attempting to cross Moose river on a raft constructed by herself, with the aid of a companion, was unfortunately drowned. The body was recovered about three hours after the accident, but all attempts to resuscitate it failed.

A late number of the London Athenæum estimates that benevolent and amiable class of sectarians, the Moravians, scattered over all parts of the world at the incredibly small number of 16,000. Yet they keep up 127 missionary establishments, at a yearly expense of more than 9000 pounds sterling.

We learn that Henry L. Ellsworth, of Hartford, Connecticut, has been appointed one of the commissioners for locating the emigrant Indians, an appointment declined by Roberts Vaux, Esq.

The ship Ines, at New York from Havre, has silver five-franc pieces on board, to the amount of 9,100 francs. The brig Jane, from Matamoras, has about $80,000.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, N. J. dated August 6.—"Two cases of Cholera occurred in this city this morning: both hearty hale young fellows. The attack of one of them was light, that of the other was more decided, and he was not seen by a physician until several hours after the attack, when he had sunk into a dying state."

The Governor of North Carolina has recommended that Friday, the 24th inst., be observed by the people of that state as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to Almighty God, that they may be preserved from the desolating scourge that has visited our country, and from every impending evil.

Extract of a letter dated Macon, Georgia, July 28th.—"The Bank of Macon has this morning closed its doors. It is smashed to pieces. Do not touch its notes on any account."

It is a fact worthy of notice, that since the Cholera broke out in this country, the business of the New York [illegible] office has nearly doubled.

Spurzheim, the famous Lecturer on Phrenology, and a disciple of the great Dr. Gall, arrived at New York on Saturday, in the ship Rhone, from Havre.

A span of Horses belonging to Mr. John A. Miller, of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y. were killed by lightning on Wednesday last. They were tied under a tree, during the storm, the tree was struck by lightning, and the horses instantly killed.

The Newburyport Herald has become a daily publication. It was heretofore published semi-weekly.

The Norfolk Beacon, adverting to the cholera as it exists at that place, says—"The disease continues to be confined to coloured persons—and without respect to habits; indeed the majority of deaths has been among that class of servants who have been used to the tenderest treatment, and whose manner of living has been unexceptionable."

Samuel Gwin has been appointed by the President, Register of a Land Office in Mississippi. The nomination of this person has been twice nullified by the Senate of the United States, and now appointed without the consent of that once important body.

Boston continued free from Cholera on Saturday last. A case or two had appeared on board of vessels at quarantine.

The Norfolk Herald states that about fifteen cases of Cholera, three of them very violent, have appeared on board the U. S. ship Fairfield, now at the Navy Yard, Gosport.

It is stated in the Mount Holly Mirror, that Mr. Joseph Smith, of Springfield, Burlington county, has invented a *machine for cutting grain*, with which he has been enabled with the aid of a span of horses and two boys, to cut, at a moderate calculation, *twenty acres a day*. He has also in successful operation, a machine for mowing, which he has used for some seasons past.

The Board of Health of Princeton, N. J. reported four cases of Cholera as having occurred at that place during the last week.

The Norfolk Board of Health have passed an ordinance forbidding the sale of water and musk melons, green corn and pine-apples.

The Mauch Chunk, Pa. Courier of Monday says—We regret to state that information was circulated this morning in our place of the existence of the Cholera on the Delaware Canal, at New Hope, and that Mr. Lippincott, the proprietor of the mills known by his name, had died of that disease.

As Mr. Philip Cataline, of Niagara, and Miss Hannah Molatt, of Grimsby, U. C. were returning in a gig from Stamford, on the 22d ult. the horse took fright near Brock's Monument, and both were thrown from the gig—the lady was instantly killed, and the gentleman so much injured that his life was despaired of.

The elder Jefferson, the well known and highly respected comedian, departed this life at Harrisburg on Saturday last. Poor old Jeff! He was a fellow of infinite jest—and we trust he has descended smoothly and quietly to the tomb. His was the task for many years to set the Theatre in a roar—he will long be remembered by the citizens of this community.

A letter received in this city, from New Castle, Delaware, states, that twelve decided cases of Cholera had occurred there on Wednesday—out of which six of the individuals attacked are already dead.

The Cherokee Phoenix, in announcing the names of candidates for the General Council in the several districts of Ahmoiee, Chattoga, and Aquohe, gives the following among others—Pathkiller, Deer in Water, Horsefly, Sleeping Rabbit, Sweetwater, Spikebuck, Hog, Roman Nose, and Parched Corn.

The brig American sailed from Norfolk for Liberia on the 25th ult. having on board 127 free people of color—103 of them liberated slaves, whose former owners have furnished them with an ample stock of clothing, groceries, agricultural and household utensils, and tools of every kind necessary to assist them on their arrival in Africa to furnish their settlements. 16 of those, who are very valuable, were emancipated by Mrs. Page, of Jefferson county, Va. the sister of Bishop Meade.

The notorious Stevens, recently convicted of robbing some of the New York Banks, is among the victims to the Cholera, in the Sing Sing Prison.

Charles Kemble and his daughter, Miss Fanny Kemble, have finally arranged with Mr. Price, late lessee of Drury Lane, to perform one whole year in the principal theatres in the United States, for which they will take their departure in July, when they have finished their engagements in Scotland.

A letter from Warsaw states that the wife of General Rocyski, now in France, had, in a fit of desperation, killed first her two children, and then herself, after having in vain had a petition laid at the foot of the Russian throne, to be allowed to keep her children.

Keene, and other vocalists, were embarking at Liverpool for New York.

### Greene County, ss.

In the matter of the real estate of John Miller, deceased, late of Fayette County.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Waynesburg on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1832, for the county aforesaid, before the Honorable Thomas H. Baird, president, and his associates, Judges of the said Court. On Petition—Rule on the Heirs and Representatives of the said deceased, to come into court on the second Monday of September next, and accept or refuse the real estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, or to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold. By the Court. WM. T. HOYS, Clerk.

aug 11—4w

### Copper for Sale.

A QUANTITY of old copper, of the very best quality, in good order for engravers, will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at this office. may 19—tf

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

*Delaware County, Pa. Aug. 5, 1832.*

Dear Sir:—The camp meeting which commenced on Monday last, in Haverford in this county, closed yesterday. The religious exercises of the meeting were several times interrupted during the week by showers of rain; but their salutary influence in refreshing the air and laying the dust, more than counterbalanced any inconvenience they might have occasioned.

The concourse of people assembled was immense. On Thursday and Friday, the number in and about the camp at one time was estimated at from 7 to 10,000. Within the circle of the tents, which included a space of rather more than an acre, every thing was conducted in the most solemn and orderly manner; and excepting now and then the appearance of a *stray drunkard*, who was unceremoniously led out, no disturbance of any kind took place within those bounds. I am sorry I cannot give the same account of the occurrences without the camp. Within the space of about one mile around the meeting, and which an old Methodist friend of mine designated as the "*Devil's Camp*," a very different business was going on. Drunkenness, with all its concomitant vices, were indulged in to an almost unprecedented extent. All was confusion and disorder. Vehicles conveying passengers between the camp and the neighboring taverns, were driven in the most furious manner, while their inmates were hallooing, singing and swearing in strict accordance with the rapidity of their movements. So many drunken men I never saw at one place as were here. It would be a low estimate to say there were 500 drunken men within a mile of the camp on Friday afternoon. Indeed so disorderly did they become, at times, about the taverns, that I understand the landlords were obliged to close their bars.

It is disgraceful to this community, that a religious society cannot be permitted to worship the Almighty in their own way, without producing scenes like these. But so it is: and now the propriety of holding such meetings, especially so near a large city, must become a question of serious importance with that respectable society. But the fact is, the members of the meeting being mostly confined within the circle of the tents, are least acquainted with what is transpiring without, and therefore not the best qualified to put a proper estimate on the amount of evil produced. I do hope they will make proper inquiries on the subject, and take it into serious consideration.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

The Milton (N. C.) Spectator, of August 1st. relates the following distressing incident:—

Marriage and Death.—Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. D. A. Penick, Capt. THOMAS L. STEVENS, to Miss MARTHA J. FARLEY, daughter of Mr. James Farley, all of this town.

Died, on the morning of the 27th inst. Capt. THOMAS L. STEVENS, of this place, in the 30th year of his age. Seldom if ever have we witnessed a more unexpected or more lamentable dispensation of Providence, than that displayed in the death of our worthy townsman and fellow-citizen. Married on Wednesday evening, he lived not to see the dawn of Friday morning. He retired to bed on Thursday night in apparent health and happiness, and without exhibiting any indication of illness; at five in the morning, his youthful and affectionate bride discovered him to be in the struggle and agonies of death. Medical aid was instantly summoned, but summoned in vain; the insatiate archer had sped his arrow—the vital spark was gone—death had sicked the spoils of hymen. The loss of so excellent a citizen at any time, is calculated to excite the most painful sensation, but the distressing peculiarities of the present event, calls up our deepest sympathy.

ALMANAC.

| 1832. AUGUST. | SUN RISES. | SUN SETS. | HIGH WATER. | MOON'S PHASES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 Saturday, | 5 7 | 6 53 | 1 55 | | |
| 12 Sunday, | 5 8 | 6 52 | 2 41 | | d. h. m. |
| 13 Monday, | 5 10 | 6 50 | 3 27 | | |
| 14 Tuesday, | 5 11 | 6 49 | 4 12 | | |
| 15 Wednesday, | 5 12 | 6 48 | 4 56 | First | 2 3 40 |
| 16 Thursday, | 5 13 | 6 47 | 5 41 | Full | 11 9 26 |
| 17 Friday, | 5 14 | 6 45 | 6 27 | Last | 19 1 32 |
| 18 Saturday, | 5 15 | 6 43 | 7 16 | New | 25 4 43 |

### MARRIAGES.

On Thursday morning, 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brantley, Mr. ENOCH SHINN, of New Jersey, to Miss ANN BURROUGHS, of this city.

On the evening of the 2d instant, by the Rev. Michael Hurley, Mr. EDWARD BUTLER, to Miss MARGARET GILL.

In May last, by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. JAMES W. FLETCHER, Printer, to ELLEN WALLACE, of Lancaster county.

On Wednesday morning, 8th inst. by the Rev. Manning Force, Rev. WM. B. MAXON, of the Baptist Church, Piscataway, N. J. to Miss AMANDA G. daughter of Doctor Alberti, of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, Mr. GEO. WILLIAMS, to Miss SARAH ANN BARLOW, both of Southwark.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. HORATIO NELSON, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH POWLEY, of Baltimore.

On Sunday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. SAMUEL L. MORGAN, to Miss JOANNA TORBIT, both of this city.

On Thursday morning, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. George Boyd, PETER A. KEYSER, of this city, to MARTHA, daughter of the late Geo. Eyre, of Kensington.

### DEATHS.

Departed this life, at his residence in Kingwood, N. J. on the 9th inst. Mr. SAMUEL BARCROFT, aged about 55 years, after a protracted indisposition; leaving a disconsolate wife and several children to lament the loss of a kind husband, and an affectionate parent; and numerous relations and friends, to regret their loss of a worthy man, and a virtuous citizen.

On Sunday, August 5th, after a long and tedious illness Doctor A. HOWELL, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 2d inst. at 5 o'clock, A. M. Mrs. EMAI PEREYRA, in the 48th year of her age, leaving six children to mourn her untimely end. She was a good christian, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. in the 29th year of her age, CATHARINE, wife of James Singleton.

On the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, MARGARET CONNOR, wife of Bernard Connor, in the 56th year of her age.

On Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illness, in the 78th year of his age, DANIEL BICKLEY.

On Thursday, 2d inst. after a short illness, Mrs. ANN M., wife of Mr. Alexander Wilkinson.

In the borough of Chester, on Friday morning, 27th ult. after a painful illness of about four weeks duration, HANNAH, daughter of Thomas Eastman, in the 2d year of her age.

At Washington City, on Wednesday evening, 1st inst. Mrs. ISABELLA BROWN, wife of Mr. Edmund F. Brown, of the General Post office Department, aged 27 years. She was a native of Philadelphia, but for the last 14 years of her life a resident of Washington.

On the 1st instant, after a few days illness, WILLIAM SHIPLEY BARTRAM, Ironmonger, of this city.

On Wednesday, 1st inst. of phthisis pulmonalis, Mr. JAMES VANDERSLICE, aged 34 years.

On the 2d inst. WILLIAM, son of John M'Call, aged 3 months and 16 days.

On the 2d inst. after a lingering illness, in the 63d year of his age, WILLIAM MOULDER, Esq.

On Thursday morning, in the 23d year of her age, REBECCA BASS WELSH, wife of John Welsh, Jr. and daughter of Alexander J. Miller.

On the 1st inst. THOMAS MATTHEWS, aged 83 years, 3 months, and 17 days.

On Thursday morning, PETER ARNAUD DE SAA, aged 77 years.

On Wednesday morning, 1st inst. LEWIS AUGUSTUS, infant son of J. B. Farrell, aged one year.

On the 31st ult. ELIZABETH MEYERS, aged 38 years.

On Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE MATHIAS, wife of James Mathias, bricklayer.

On Monday, of a long and protracted illness, Mr. WILLIAM W. POTTER.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the 58th year of his age, JOHN C. BROWN, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, in the 64th year of his age, WM. IRVIN, formerly of Belfast.

On Saturday, 4th inst. THOMAS WILLING, son of the late Charles Willing, and grandson of the late venerable Thomas Willing, Esq.

On the 5th instant, of pulmonary consumption, JOHN BARTOLET HILLBORN, in the 36th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, 5th inst. of pulmonary consumption, in the 20th year of her age, LEAH C. H. COLE, daughter of Capt. Thomas Cole.

On the evening of the 31st ult. at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas M. Plummer, New Market, Maryland, ISAAC P. TAYLOR, of this city, a member of the Society of Friends, and teacher of the English language in one of their schools. He was respected for his uprightness of character and urbanity of manners by all who knew him.

At Griggstown, on Thursday, JULIUS C. SPENCER, Esq. one of the contractors on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. A man of unblemished character and strict integrity. His amiable disposition and many virtues had endeared him to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

On Saturday morning, in the 45th year of his age, Capt. CASPER GREGORY.

On Friday evening, 3d inst. of Malignant Cholera, WM. B. TORBOSS, Book Binder, of this city.

On the 6th inst. of Malignant Cholera, Mr. THOMAS WALLACE, in the 48th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, FRANCES C. youngest son of Christopher Bruner, aged 1 year and 6 months.

On Friday evening, 3d inst. ELIZABETH NYCE MORTON, aged 3 years, 1 month and 3 days; and on Wednesday morning, 8th inst. WM. BARNET MORTON, aged 13 months.

On Saturday afternoon, 4th inst. near Hulmeville, Bucks county, of scarlet fever, MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of J. C. B. Standbridge, aged 22 months and 9 days.

On Wednesday, ISABELLA, infant daughter of James and Sarah Ann M'Cormick, aged 9 months.

The deaths in this city, last week, were 243—149 of whom were adults, and 94 children, 55 being under one year of age. 22 of the whole number were persons of color, and 18 from the Almshouse. The principal diseases were—Summer complaint, 29, (all children:) MALIGNANT CHOLERA, 84; consumption, 16; convulsions, 10; diarrhœa, 9; debility, 14; mania-a-potu, 2.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 580 persons during the week ending on Saturday last. The principal diseases were—CHOLERA MALIGNANT, 363; consumption, 28; convulsions, 13; diarrhœa, 5; dysentery, 8; flux infantile, 20.

In Baltimore for the last week ending on the 7th inst. there were 67 deaths—22 of these died of cholera infantum—and the number of children under five years of age is 47.

Deaths in the city of Charleston, for the week ending on the 29th ult. Whites 1—blacks and coloured 6 Total 7.

Deaths in the city of Boston, for the week ending the 28th ult. Males 12—Females 13.

## SECOND EDITION.

The Canadian Courant of August 4th states, that on the Island of Montreal, since the breaking out of the Cholera, 2,000 persons have died of this disease. The ratio of deaths to the whole population is one out of every eighteen.

We copy the following from the New York Courier—"We are informed by a medical gentleman that a person named Barney Brallagan drank from Saturday evening last until Sunday noon, four dollars worth of spirits (popularly known as *red eye*) in three cent glasses. He was soon after taken with Cholera and died in the course of a few hours. We learn that his friends and relatives expressed much regret that Barney *should have spent so much money in so short a time!!*"

A sudden sickness has taken place among the State Prisoners at Charlestown, Massachusetts. It commenced on the 5th inst. attended with symptoms of Cholera, and on the morning of the 6th, there were 25 cases; it continued to increase, and at 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, there were no less than 115 persons sick. From the absence of many of the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, it was thought that the sickness might have been occasioned by the food or drink of the convicts. On examination it was found, that the rye from which the bread and coffee was made, was much of it, what is termed spurred. This, together with the state of the weather and some change of diet, is supposed to have been the cause of the sickness; and it was the opinion of the physicians, that it was not Asiatic Cholera. No case had proved fatal up to the hour above mentioned.

A letter from Montreal, under date of July 31, says:—"Business does not revive here as we hoped it would; indeed cholera has much increased within the last five days, and proves more malignant and fatal. There never was worse weather, cloudy, cold, rainy and northeast wind, which, in all cases, seems to increase the disease.—A number of our most respectable and valuable citizens have died yesterday and to-day; among them John Fleming, Esq. president of the Montreal Bank, a most regular and temperate man, less than 50 years of age, in good health and good constitution; was attacked yesterday morning and died in nine hours. A lady and only daughter of one of our most respectable families, 17 years of age, in perfect health, was attacked yesterday and died this morning at 3 A. M. Indeed, so many are yet daily attacked, and so very few of the cases get any relief, that every circumstance looks gloomy. Our physicians are trying the injection of salt and water into the veins, but it seems to prove useless."

In New York, the Board of Health have adopted a resolution requesting the physicians to state, as far as they have ascertained, or may ascertain, whether in all cases of malignant cholera, the attack has not been preceded by premonitory symptoms; and also whether those who have sickened of Cholera have generally committed any irregularities in diet or otherwise, and if so, in what particulars. This request might, with propriety, be made by the same authority, in this city. An explicit answer would appease much anxiety, which at present exists, especially as relates to the first question.

### Journal of Polite Literature.

*JUST PUBLISHED,*

## Atkinson's Casket, No. 8, FOR AUGUST, 1832.

With the following Embellishments:

**The Toilet, a steel plate of beautiful finish; Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore; Harper's Ferry, Virginia; Music—Away, away to the Mountain's Brow.**

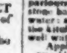
CONTENTS.

The Toilet, illustrative of the steel engr.; [illegible] Domestic Manners of the Americans; [illegible] Description of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore, with engr.; Harper's Ferry, Virginia, with an engr.; The Sweet Briar Rose; The Mississippi Valley; [illegible] The Countess of Desmond; [illegible] Poetry; The Dying One; History of the Italian Republics; The American Farrier; [illegible] What is Love; [illegible] Wit and Sentiment; Music—Away, away to the Mountain's Brow.

The terms of this popular publication are $2 50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. [illegible] SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, No. 12 Hudson's Alley, [illegible] 112 Chesnut street, [illegible]

july 28—tf

### For Sale,



A well improved FARM, situate in the township of Springfield, Delaware county, eight miles from Philadelphia, containing about 40 acres, 8 of which are woodland, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.

Also, a excellent garden, containing asparagus, raspberries, currants, &c.

The improvements are a two story stone house, with three parlours, two lodging rooms, two kitchens and two cellars, a stone barn, a stone spring house, over a never failing spring of water; a stone carriage house and chair-house, a pump at the kitchen door. The land is divided into six enclosures and well watered, and an excellent situation for a tan yard.

Apply to B. TUCKER, 44 North Fifth st. or to SARAH EVANS, 14 Elfreth's Alley.

aug 11—3t

### CARPENTER'S Camphorated Burgundy Pitch Plasters.

THE BURGUNDY PITCH PLASTERS are recommended by a number of the most respectable physicians of this city, as a useful precaution for the Cholera, and are admitted by all to be in no case injurious. They have been successfully used in several parts of Europe, where the disease was much more aggravated and malignant than it has yet presented itself in this country, and it is stated that out of a large number of persons who made use of these plasters, there was not a case of death from the Cholera.

The addition of camphor in the composition of the above plasters have been found highly advantageous, and will render them much more efficient, and altogether superior to the common plasters as a precaution for the cholera.

These plasters are neatly and carefully prepared at GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S, Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st.

aug 11—tf

### Malignant Cholera Cured!

"*The patient dies while the physician sleeps.*"—Shakspeare.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS, whether Common or Malignant, is believed to be the most easily cured of all diseases, if the proper remedy be instantly applied; but a delay of half an hour or an hour in obtaining a physician, especially in the night time, when most cases occur, often proves fatal; hence the necessity of a specific for the disease, to be kept constantly on hand. Such a specific is sold by *Wm. Baker*, Druggist, No. 16 North Fifth street; retail price 25 cents per bottle.—Out of several thousand cases it has never been known to fail of curing diarrhœa, common cholera, or malignant cholera, if seasonably used. It is effective in grown persons or infants. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will give correct information of any case of common or malignant cholera, in which this medicine has failed to cure, when used on the first attack. aug 11—3t

### Baker's Intelligence Office,

ESTABLISHED IN MAY, 1811.

SOUTH East corner of Chesnut, in Third sts., (Up Stairs.) Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, men and women Cooks, Travelling men and women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bound Servants.

*For Sale*, The time of a coloured boy, 15 years old, and 7 years to serve. Do. a Girl 20, and 9 to serve. do. 15 and 3.

A Book-Keeper and Salesman wants a situation.

A Young Man wants a situation in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, or as Bar Keeper.

**Wanted $1500 on a mortgage well secured.**

Several Journeymen and Apprentices wanted.

*To Bind*, a white girl, 9 years old.

a colored boy, 14; do. 13.

do. do. 11.

july 28—tf

### Paper Warehouse.

NO. 23 Minor street. S. POTTER is Agent for several of the most extensive Paper Manufacturers in the United States, and keeps constantly on hand at the lowest mill rates, for cash or approved notes, almost every description of Paper made in this country.

Orders from abroad thankfully received and promptly attended to. march 12—tf

### MERRILL'S MEDICATED SILK PLASTER.

FOR strengthening and Removal of Pain, occasioned by Gout, Rheumatism, Colds, &c. and cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Tetter, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Corns, &c. at Mrs. [illegible], 113 Chesnut st.; M. Hall, 26 South Fourth st.; F. Brown, Fifth and Chesnut sts.; Harlan & Co. Fifth and Minor sts.; P. Williamson, Second & Almond sts.; C. Thatcher, 236 N. Front st.; E. B. Garrigues, Sixth and Market sts.; J. Mustin & Co. Seventh and Arch sts.; D. Parrish, Eighth and Arch sts.; Abbott & Co. Third and Arch sts.; D. B. George, Fourth and Race sts.; E. Hopper, Third and Willow sts.

june 2—tf

### For Wilmington and Philadelphia, DAILY.

*The Steam Boat Wilmington, Capt. H. Read,*

Leaves Wilmington for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at two o'clock, P. M. every day, Sundays excepted.

Fare 75 cents. Baggage at its owner's risk. Breakfast and dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list.

feb 25—tf

### Brandywine Chalybeate Springs.



The Steam Boat *Wilmington*, Capt. H. READ, leaves Arch street wharf every day at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Wilmington.—Carriages with excellent horses & careful drivers are provided immediately upon her arrival, to convey passengers to this justly celebrated establishment.

*Fare, through to the Springs, $1.25.* june 16—tf

Whatever sceptic could inquire for,
For every why he had a wherefore.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

If you'd gentlemen would know,
Tis he whom deeds proclaim him so.

Whose from quarrels keepest free,
Then never cause a witness be.

What fathers miserably acquire,
Their sons will throw into the fire.

With spectacles and locks of gray,
Love seldom can be made to stay.

With very many wat persons,
To council go with very few.

A word's a thing that flies away,
But writing may be made to stay.

Who idle is when fortune shines,
When she departs the first repines.

If youth had wisdom, age had power,
Nought would be wanting for an hour.

A Funny pun.—Two lawyers in a funny on the Thames the other day, had not been rowing long before they found she leaked. "Tom," said one, "here's a *notice to quit*." "No!" replied the other, "*notice of bail*, rather, I think."

A painter, intending to describe the miracle of the fishes listening to the preaching of St. Anthony of Padua, painted the *lobsters* stretching out of the water *red*, having probably never seen them in their native state. Being questioned on this, and asked how he could justify his representing the lobsters as *boiled*, he extricated himself by observing, "that *the miracle was the greater*."

At the Opera House, London, during the performance of the German company, a gentleman on one side of the pit, where want of room had compelled him to stand, anxious to support himself, grasped, as he thought, one of the props of the benches; upon which a respectable person politely exclaimed—"Pray, sir, don't pull so hard, that's my wooden leg."

"Mr. W——," said a little girl to an apothecary of this town, "Ma' wants a pound of your *cholera alarm*." "*Cholera alarm?*—was that the name, my dear?" "Yes, sir." "Cholera alarm—was'nt it chloride of lime?" O, yes sir, I believe it was."

One of the salt mines at Cracow, in Poland, is 6,000 feet in length, 2,000 in breadth, and 800 in depth. Descending to the bottom, the visitor is surprised to find a subterraneous commonwealth of many families who have their peculiar laws and polity. Many people seem buried alive in this strange abyss, having been born there, and never enjoyed the air and prospects of the surface of the earth. The number of men employed in this mine is about 900.

I once knew a man (says a writer in the Metropolitan Magazine) who had only one story, and that was about a gun. His difficulty was to introduce this story, and he at last succeeded by the use of his foot. When sitting after dinner, he would stamp under the table and create a hollow sound. Then, "God bless me! what's that—a gun? By the bye, talking about guns;" and then came his story.

Punning.—Punning is sometimes a *fruitful* occupation. A London paper states that in the rush that took place one evening at the Commons, Sir Charles *Lemon* came in for a *squeeze*, which he said played the *juice* with him. "Never mind my *pip*," said a Baronet, behind him, "there's *Peel* as badly off; and here am I, a civil *Orangeman*, suffering as others do by the *press*; but it is *fruitless* to let ourselves be *soured*."

A gentleman of considerable sense and knowledge of the world, being asked whether a man possessing genius without perseverance and stability, or one of a dull but assiduous character, was the most likely to prove successful in life, replied, that it was a difficult question to decide, since it was impossible to throw a *straw* to a great distance, and almost equally the case with a ton.

An English officer being quartered in a small town in Ireland, he and his lady were regularly besieged, as they got into their carriage, by an old beggar-woman, who kept her post at the door, assailing them daily with fresh importunities. Their charity and patience became exhausted; not so the petitioner's perseverance.—One morning our oratrix begun—"Oh, my lady, success to your ladyship, and success to your honor's honor, this morning, of all the days in the year; for sure did I not *dream* last night that her ladyship gave me a pound of tea, and your honor gave me a pound of tobacco!" "But, my good woman," said the general, "don't you know that dreams go by the rule of contrary?" "Do they so?" replied the old woman, "then it must mean, that your honor will give me the tea, and her ladyship the tobacco."

Maiden Speech of an American Senator.—"Sir-r-r!—If I possessed the power to flash conviction, as the lightning does upon the bosom of the thunder cloud, redundant with fire and brimstone: Sir-r-r, if I could wrest from the sceptre—I mean, if I could wrest the sceptre from reason, and rob the spheres of the music of their voices: Sir-r-r, if I could by any effort of this feeble hand and tremulous body, pour the tremendous and overwhelming flood of conviction like a wall of adamant over your souls until they melted in the red hot embers of conviction: Sir-r-r, if I could freeze your hearts till they offered an icy barrier to the intrusion of all selfish considerations, and reared the massy column of their waters up to the topmost pinnacle of the arching sky: Sir-r-r, if I could swallow up, at a single effort of my imagination, the possibility of believing it possible that the cries of the orphan, the bewailings of reckless and wretched poverty—the exhortations of the halt, the dumb and the deaf—the mother's groans—the weeping stones—the orphans moans—" Here, it appears, the orator was interrupted by a burst of hysterical tears from the beautiful blue eyes of the widow of the honourable Roger Pegg, who was carried home fainting.—*Lights and Shadows of American Life.*

Sheep *versus* Babies.—Crossing a neighbouring enclosure, a few days since, we encountered a little urchin about twelve years of age, whose daily business it was to watch and protect a large flock of sheep, and who, in the bargain, was encumbered with the care of a small child not remarkable for gentleness of disposition. Finding him in not a very pleasant mood, which seemed to be occasioned by the turbulent spirit of the 'little one,' we took the liberty of inquiring which was the lesser trouble of the two—the care of the sheep or child? The lad raised up his hands, and exclaimed in the most earnest manner—"I'd sooner, sir, mind *forty* sheep than one baby!"

A Busy Pay-day.—A profligate young fellow, the son of a lawyer of some eminence in Rhode Island, on a certain muster or general inspection day purchased a horse of an ignorant farmer, engaging to pay for it on the next inspection day. He gave a note; but instead of inspection he inserted the word *resurrection*—making it payable on the resurrection day!—When the next inspection day had come, and the farmer, unsuspicious of the trick, supposed the note to be due, he called on the young man for payment. The latter expressed great astonishment that he should call upon him before the note was out. But it is out, said the farmer; you promised to pay me the next inspection day; the time has come round, and I want the money. If you will look at the note again, said the young man, coolly, you will find it has a long time to run yet. The farmer was sure the note was due, or ought to be; but on spelling it over carefully, he found to his astonishment that it was not due until the resurrection day. He remonstrated with the young scapegrace; but all to no purpose, and he finally laid the case before his father, the lawyer. The latter took his son aside, and told him he had better settle the thing at once; for, said he, though the pay day is far off, you bid fair to have business enough on your hands that day, without having notes to settle.—The advice was taken.—*Constellation.*

A Parody.—The annexed from the Salem Observer, is a happy parody upon Brutus' Address to the Romans. It bears an appropriate caption—"A Toper's Address to his Pot Companions."

*Topers, Drunkards and Swiggers!*

Hear me for your own sakes, and lay aside your tankards, that you may hear; believe me for your welfare, and have respect for your welfare, that you may believe; censure me in your sober moments, and be sober that you may better judge. If there be around this table, any dear lover of ardent spirits, to him I say that Stingo's love of ardent spirits was no less than his. If then that lover demand: why Stingo rose against ardent spirits, this is my answer: not that I loved ardent spirits less, but that I loved health and a sound constitution more. Had you rather that ardent spirits were ruling, and die a rum burnt knave, than that ardent spirits were contemned, to live a stout, hardy, honest yeoman? As ardent spirits were pleasant, I tasted them; as they were exhilarating, I sipped them; as they recruited my spirits, I drank them; but as they were ruinous, I spurned them. There are tastes for their pleasantness, sips for their exhilarations, drams for their recruiting power; but banishment, and detestation for their ruinous tendency. Who is here so brutal as would be a drunkard? If any, gulp—hickup—reel—for him have I offended. Who is here so foolish as would be a swaggerer?—If any, brawl, for him have I offended. Who is here so mad as will not mind his health? If any, let fever speak his burning rage—for him have I offended. I pause for a reply. Then none have I offended. I have done no more to ardent spirits than you should to Stingo. The act of their banishment is recorded on the private pages of Stingo's journal, their usefulness not extended wherein they were worthy; nor the injurious tendency enforced for which they were banished.

Many epithets and inscriptions were composed for Sir Isaac Newton. It was a contest with the wits of the day. We are only acquainted with the fine poem of Thomson, dedicated to his memory, and the inscription designed by Pope. I discovered an epitaph on the father of modern philosophy, which as far as I have been enabled to ascertain, still lies in its manuscript state. The conception is sublime as the subject.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

More than his name were less—'twould seem to fear
He who increas'd heaven's fame, could want it here;
Yet when the suns he lighted up shall fade,
And all the worlds he found, are first decayed,
Then void and waste *Eternity* shall lie,
And Time and Newton's name, together die.

*Field Mice.*—Mr. Spicer, of East Barrington, N. Y. being a year or two since much annoyed by field mice, which did great damage to his nursery of apple trees, among which were weeds and grass, strewed some corn upon the ground near the nursery, and turned in some hogs. These animals soon rooted over the whole lot, exterminating the mice completely. He turned the hogs into the other lots, and found it to work equally well.

Parent and Child.—"It is thus," replied her father, "she pays me back all I have endured. It is a sweet consciousness to know that we make even one creature happy. When I feel this little heart beat tranquilly against mine, when I see her lay her contented head thus upon my bosom, I feel I do not live in vain. She is a precious legacy bequeathed to me by an angel, that in life shed sunshine upon my path, and even in death did not desert me, since she left me the memory of her love; and this little flower, to be watered by my tears and pay me with its smiles." There were some drops upon the yellow hair of Alice, they had fallen from her father's eyes. She looked up on feeling them and went caressing to this face; and then the mouth, pure as yet the unopened bud, was raised with her violet eyes, as if she brought a balm to sorrow, and though he wanted but her kiss to make him happy.—*Woman's Love.*

Durability of the Hair and Teeth.—I have seen a thousand graves opened, and always perceived that whatever was gone, *teeth* and *hair* remained with those who had died with them. Is not this odd? They go the very first things in youth, and yet last the longest in the dust, if the people will but die to preserve them.—[Moore's Life of Byron.]

Mably.—The famous historian, used to study and write by candle-light, even at a noonday in summer; and, as if there was no sun in the world, he always waited upon his company to the door with a candle in his hand.

A Fogg Wanted.—We see the nearest relatives of Mr. Wm. Fogg are advertised and invited to come forward. A gentleman remarked, it was "curious that a Fogg should be wanted." "Not at all," remarked Sam Rogers, "in a case like this, for it is but natural to suppose, that the *nearest kin* of a *Fog* would be *mist* (missed.)"

Popularity.—The love of popularity seems little else than the love of being beloved; and is only blameable when a person aims at the affections of a people by means in appearance honest, but in their end pernicious and destructive.

Talent.—A government is inexcusable for employing foolish ministers; because they may examine a man's head, though they cannot his heart.

Laws—Are generally found to be nets of such a texture, as the little creep through, the great break through, and the middle size are long entangled in.

Riddle.—My first is an insect, my second an animal, my whole what every body has got, and what nobody can do without.

Why is a tear shed in secret like a ship? Because it's a *private-tear*.

Why are there only 48 weeks in this year? Because the other 4 are *Lent*.

Why is a disturbance in the pit of a play-house like the steam engine on the Newcastle Rail-road? Because it's a *low-commotion* (locomotion.)

A medical confession, frankly delivered by that eminent physician and wit, Sir Samuel Garth, has been fortunately preserved; perhaps the truth it reveals is as conspicuous as its humour.

Dr. Garth (so he is called in the manuscript) who was one of the Kit-Kat Club, coming there one night declared he must soon be gone, having many patients to attend; but some good wine being produced he forgot them. When Sir Richard Steele reminded him of his first appointments, Garth immediately pulled out his list which amounted to fifteen—and said, "It's no great matter whether I see them to-night or not, for nine of them have such bad constitutions, that all the physicians in the world can't save them, and the other six have so good constitutions that all the physicians in the world can't kill them.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, latterly painted more for profit than for praise, and is said to have used some whimsical preparations in his colours which made them work fair and smoothly off, but not endure.—A friend noticing it to him, said, "What do you think posterity will say, Sir Godfrey Kneller, when they see these pictures some years hence?"

"Say!" replied the artist, "Why they'll say Sir Godfrey Kneller never painted them!"

THE BHATTEE ROBBER.—When the young Bhattee is about three or four years of age, his education, or training, is commenced by his being compelled to walk and run a given distance daily, and as he advances in years, the exercise is increased. He must acquire the art of bleating like a sheep—barking like a dog—crowing like a cock—braying like an ass—and in like manner of imitating all kinds of animals. He must be able to throw himself on any occasion which may require into every kind of attitude—to crawl along or lie as flat as possible on the ground—to run like a dog, to stand on his head with his legs extended widely, so as to appear in the dusk like the stump of a tree, &c. A sentinel of the 4th Bengal Cavalry on duty, heard something move about the head ropes of his horses. On looking round, he saw what he supposed to be a large dog which ran between his legs and nearly upset him. The sentinel, however, had heard of the ability with which many of the natives could imitate different animals and was not satisfied with this explanation of the noise that had first excited his attention. He still suspected that some roguery was on foot, and, the better to detect it, he placed himself behind what appeared to be the stump of a tree, at a short distance from the spot on which he had been previously standing. On this supposed stump he hung his helmet, and, bent on the most attentive scrutiny, he placed his head between the two limbs of the stump so as, unperceived, to command a direct view of the quarter from which the noise originally proceeded.—This, however, was too much for the thief, (for such in reality, was this pseudo tree stump) who, unable to restrain his laughter, and finding his situation somewhat critical, suddenly executed a *ruse*, upset the astonished soldier, and made clear off with his helmet.

INDIAN ANECDOTE.—"Previous to the American revolution, an Indian who had been converted to Christianity under Elliot, happened in town during Sunday; and feeling to reverence the day, was impelled by the dictates of duty to attend the church of the white men. He entered the house; but no one wishing to be contaminated by contact with the Indian, he was left to stand alone in one of the aisles. The preacher commenced and went through his routine of service. At the conclusion the Indian modestly lifted up his voice and requested liberty to speak. It was a request that could not well be denied, as it was plainly enough discovered that the congregation had a curiosity to hear what the 'red man' had to say. He commenced, and related the history of his conversion to the Christian faith. From this he proceeded to exhort the people. He had burning thoughts, and being related in the artless simplicity of his soul, he soon brought tears from almost every eye. As he concluded, the parson descended from the desk and approached the Indian. How is it possible, said the parson, that you, an untutored savage, having no education, possess the power so greatly to affect my hearers as even to bring them to tears; while I, an ordinary minister of Christ, who have received a regular theological education, after preaching many years, was never able to move them in this manner. O, replied the Indian, it be all very plain. You come here—bring silver bowl, all very nice—and silver spoon all handsome: but you have *no sucquetash in the bowl*. You give de people nothing to eat. But I, poor dirty Indian, come here—bring great wooden bowl and wooden spoon; but I bring *sucquetash* in *my* bowl—I bring de people something to eat. Dey glad to get it—dey be all hungry—so satisfied wid looking at silver bowl. I bring them the bread of life—dey eat; I bring them the waters of salvation—dey drink; and dey so glad dey cry for joy—dey bless God, and be thankful to him. You go to the fountains of living waters and fill your bowl: den your people glad to come here—den day no more go sleep to hear you preach."

## NATURAL HISTORY.

THE WREN.

This bird has the head and upper part of the body of a deep reddish brown; above each eye is a stroke of white; the back, and coverts of the wings and tail, are marked with slender transverse black lines; the quill feathers with bars of black and red. The throat is of a yellowish white; the belly and sides crossed with narrow dusky and pale reddish-brown lines, and the tail is crossed with dusky bars.

This bird, though very small, is of a very cheerful disposition, and has an agreeable voice, which he throws out with great cheerfulness and sprightliness, usually elevating his tail all the time he is singing, and continues his song through the winter, except during the frosts.

The female breeds twice in the year, first in the latter end of April, and afterwards in the middle of June. The nest is usually placed among clusters of moss and ivy, in such a manner that it is very hard to discover it. It is made of dry moss and leaves put together in a very artificial manner, being closed all round except a small hole left to go in and out at. In cities, however, they are unusually tame, and will build their nests in boxes placed on trees for their accommodation. They lay not less than eighteen eggs, which are usually all hatched, except one or two; and thus sixteen young ones have been found together in one nest. The young ones may be easily raised. They should for this purpose be taken out of the nest at about fourteen days old, and fed with sheep's, calve's or ox's heart, cut small, with eggs minced among it. When they are able to peck this meat for themselves, they may be put into cages; but they must still be fed some days, lest they should neglect themselves and die of hunger, after the greatest part of the trouble is then over.

When they are grown up, they may be fed with paste, and will need no more heart. Afterwards it will be a great feast to them to give each a spider or two once in two or three days; and after they attain full age they may either be left to sing their own wild notes, which are very agreeable, or if it be desired that they should whistle tunes they will easily be taught. The notes of the Wren are twelve in number, all sprightly.

## THE MOCKING-BIRD.

The following lively description of this unrivalled songster we fully realized this morning, while in the act of being shaved by an amateur *Tonsor*. Every barber should supply himself with a select aviary, affording his victims the consolation of music while he deluges their grim visages with oceans of suds, and with an unrelenting hand mows down the growth of a day. With such strains in our ears, we should forget the miseries of life,—the redolent odor of patent soap,—the pinching of our noses,—and the unmerciful infliction of a dull razor.—*Spirit of the Times* (N. Y.)

The Mocking-Bird.—The plumage of the mocking-bird, though none of the homeliest, has nothing gaudy or brilliant in it; and, had he nothing else to recommend him, would scarcely entitle him to notice. But his figure is well proportioned, and even handsome. The ease, elegance, and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the intelligence he displays in listening and laying up lessons from almost every species of the feathered creation within his hearing, are really surprising, and mark the peculiarity of his genius. To these we may add that of a voice full, strong, and musical, and capable of almost every modulation, from the clear, mellow tones of the wood-thrush to the savage scream of the bald eagle. In measure and accent he faithfully follows his originals. In force and sweetness of expression he greatly improves upon them. In his native groves, mounted on the top of a tall bush or half-grown tree, in the dawn of dewy morning, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises pre-eminent over every competitor. The ear can listen without effort to his music alone, to which that of all the others seems a mere accompaniment. Neither is this strain altogether imitative. His own native notes, which are easily distinguishable by such as are well acquainted with those of our various song birds, are bold and full, and varied seemingly beyond all limits. They consist of short expressions of two, three, or, at the most, five or six syllables, generally interspersed with imitations, and all of them uttered with great emphasis and rapidity; and continued, with undiminished ardor, for half an hour or an hour at a time. His expanded wings and tail, glistening with white, and the buoyant gaity of his action, arresting the eye, as his song most irresistibly does the ear, he sweeps round with enthusiastic ecstacy—he mounts or descends as his song swells or dies away—and, as my friend, Mr. Bartram, has beautifully expressed it, he bounds aloft with the celerity of an arrow, as if to recover or recall his very soul, expired in the last elevated strain." While thus exerting himself, a bystander destitute of sight would suppose that the whole feathered tribes had assembled together on a trial of skill, each striving to produce his utmost effect, so perfect are his imitations. He many times deceives the sportsman, and sends him in search of birds that perhaps are not within miles of him, but whose notes he exactly imitates; even birds themselves are frequently imposed on by this admirable mimic, and are decoyed by the fancied calls of their mates, or dive with precipitation into the depth of thickets, at the scream of what they suppose to be the sparrow-hawk. The mocking-bird loses little of the power and energy of his song by confinement. In his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song, it is impossible to stand by uninterested. He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master. He squeaks out like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with hanging wings and bristled feathers, clucking to protect its injured brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of a passing wheel-barrow, follow with truth and rapidity. He repeats the tune taught him by his master, though of considerable length, fully and faithfully. He runs over the quiverings of the canary, and the clear whistlings of the Virginia nightingale, or red bird, with such superior execution and effect, that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority, and become altogether silent; while he seems to triumph in their defeat by redoubling his exertions. This excessive fondness for variety, however, in the opinion of some, injures his song. His elevated imitations of the brown thrush are frequently interrupted by the crowing of cocks; and the warblings of the blue-bird, which he exclusively manages, are mingled with the screaming of swallows or the cackling of hens; amidst the simple melody of the robin, we are suddenly surprised by the shrill reiterations of the whip-poor-will; while the notes of the killdeer, martin, bluejay, baltimore, and twenty others, succeed, with such imposing reality, that we look round for the originals, and discover with astonishment, that the sole performer in this singular concert is the admirable bird now before us. During this exhibition of his powers, he spreads his wings, expands his tail, and throws himself around the cage in the ecstacy of enthusiasm, seeming not only to sing but to dance, keeping time to the measure of his own music. Both in his native and domesticated state, during the solemn stillness of night, as soon as the moon rises in silent majesty, he begins his delightful solo, and serenades us the livelong night, with a full display of his vocal powers, making the whole neighborhood ring with his inimitable melody.—*Wilson's Ornithology.*

## Public Sale.

AGREEABLE to promise, Alex. Parker contemplates selling at Public Sale, on Monday, September 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at his Garden, Prime street, (Love Lane) opposite Tenth street, without reserve, several hundred choice, rare and beautiful green house and hardy plants, in great varieties, such as Oranges, Lemons, Spaddock, Citron, &c. &c. upwards of 50 varieties of Monthly Roses, the same number of Geraniums, with a great assortment of succulent plants, &c.—Catalogues ready by the day of sale.

A. Parker, thankful for past favors, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has greatly increased his collection and has, as usual, for sale, plants of all sizes, which he will sell on reasonable terms; he has now ready for sale several thousand roots, comprising upwards of 200 varieties of choice Tulips, near 200 varieties of Hyans, and a great variety of other Bulbous roots.

Orders promptly attended to, and plants packed to carry to any distance.

Amongst many curiosities not to be seen in any other place, the public are invited to see the Passiflora Cerulea, a plant covering a space of full 60 feet, and showing its beautiful flowers from April till the plant is cut off in the fall.

☞ All visitors are cautioned to keep on the main walks, and not to handle the plants. aug 4—9

## John C. Rang,

AT No. 131 St. John Street, 7 doors above Noble, Lock and White Smith and Machine maker; Whip and Braid machines, from the smallest to the largest braid. Also, Lithographic presses and turning lathes, made at the shortest notice and superior to any heretofore offered to the public, made on the most reasonable terms and warranted. june 16—3mo

## A Cure for Piles! Chemical Pile Ointment.

HÆMORRHOIDS or PILES are so common with all classes of people, and so troublesome and difficult to cure in many instances, that any thing interesting to the invalid, in relation to this disease, is sought for with avidity. The "*Chemical Pile Ointment*," by experience and observation of some of our most intelligent physicians and patients, who have made use of it, is *decidedly superior* in efficacy to any preparation now in use. Its soothing and curative effects are peculiar, and by this process, and attention to the general directions, a cure is speedily effected. It is put up in *Porcelain Pots*, accompanied with pathologic and practical information and directions for its use.

It gives universal satisfaction, and from one to four pots will effect a cure, under almost any circumstances. It is a *beautiful article*, and honestly entitled to the attention of invalids.

For sale by I. THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Second and Market streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa. june 16—3mo

## Ore's Patent Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received letters patent for the improved method of making shoes without seams and boots in one piece, and is now prepared to receive orders from those who may favor him with their custom. He warrants them to be more durable, yet neater and easier than the ordinary kind; having no seams to break or give out, and has every reason to believe from experience, that this invention prevents the leather from breaking. Those in the trade will find it profitable and advantageous in purchasing a right.

Orders from the country will receive immediate attention, either for patent rights or boots and shoes.

Rights for individuals $10, in cash or merchandise.

All communications by post must invariably be paid.

Patents right conveyed to any part of the United States, accompanied with certificates, patterns and instructions.

☞ Apprentices wanted. CALEB A. ORE, Patentee,
June 23—1y No. 60 South Eighth st. Phila.

## Copper-Plate Printing.

REMOVAL.—William Topham has removed his Copper-Plate Printing Office from 194 Market street, to No. 65 South Third street, four doors below Walnut, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
N. B. Music, also printed. june 2—3mo

## Wood Turning.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 Bank Alley, south side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and back of the Merchants' Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a *Steam Engine for Turning*, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in his way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as to ensure to all friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. aug. 27—1y

## *Agents for the Saturday Evening Post,*

AND ATKINSON'S CASKET.

MAINE. Bath, [illegible]. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Dover & Great Falls, [illegible]. VERMONT. Guilford, [illegible]. MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, [illegible]. RHODE ISLAND. Newport, Thomas Coggeshall, Jr. CONNECTICUT. Chaplin, W. Goodell, Esq. P. M. Hartford, [illegible]. NEW YORK. Aurora, Auburn, Albany, Batavia, [illegible] … Utica, Watertown, [illegible]. PENNSYLVANIA. Athens, [illegible] … Gettysburg, [illegible] … Somerfield, [illegible].

Warren's Eddy, [illegible] … NEW JERSEY. Burlington, [illegible] … Trenton, Henry Paxson. DELAWARE. Canterbury, [illegible] … Wilmington, [illegible]. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Alexandria, [illegible]. Washington, [illegible]. MARYLAND. Baltimore, [illegible] … Jefferson, John Thomas, Jr. P. M. VIRGINIA. Bacon's Castle, R. Cocke, Esq. P. M. [illegible] … NORTH CAROLINA. [illegible] … SOUTH CAROLINA. [illegible] … GEORGIA. Athens, W. L. Mitchell, Esq. P. M. [illegible] … Watson's Cowets co. T. Watson, Esq. P. M.

ALABAMA. [illegible]. MISSISSIPPI. Columbia, [illegible] … White Sands, [illegible]. LOUISIANA. Baton Rouge, [illegible]. MISSOURI. [illegible]. TENNESSEE. [illegible]. KENTUCKY. [illegible]. ILLINOIS. [illegible]. INDIANA. [illegible]. MICHIGAN. Detroit, Major J. B. Schwarz. OHIO. Chillicothe, [illegible] … Xenia, Martin & Tabler. CANADA & NEWBRUNSWICK. Montreal, [illegible]. St. John, N. B. Charles S. Young.

## Emmitsburg Property.

I WILL sell the property recently occupied by me; the improvements are a two story brick house, containing seven rooms, one pantry and kitchen, smoke-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. all in good order. Terms will be accommodating. april 7—tf JOSEPH RAUGHER.

## Stray Mare and Bull.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, about half a mile from the Falls Bridge, called Wissahickon Farm, a [illegible] … The Bull came about the 13th of the 5th month last; he is brown, about four years old. The owners are requested to prove property, pay the charges and take them away. july 28—3t ROBERT PAINTER.

## H. V. KAMPEN,

DENTIST,

No. 8 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Office Hours, from 9 till 1 o'clock. aug 4—1y

## The Indian Dye,

*Or Vegetable Extract for Colouring the Hair.*

THIS preparation differs entirely from all other preparations used for the same purpose: inasmuch as it preserves the hair and gives it a beautiful gloss at the same time effecting the desired purpose of changing its color, while many of the articles used for the same purpose destroy the texture of the hair [illegible] …

*Parsifal Bear's Oil*—for the promotion of the growth and for preservation of the human hair [illegible] …

*Milk of Roses*.—This highly efficacious and pleasant cosmetic is recommended as the best application known for removing freckles, pimples, tan, sunburn, morphew and other temporary affections of the skin [illegible] … Price 25 cents per bottle.

The above elegant articles are for sale by L. W. Glenn, at his Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory, No. 84 South Third street, opposite the New Exchange; where may always be found an assortment of articles in his line, put up in the neatest style, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. aug 4—3t

## CHOLERA MEDICINES.

SMALL boxes, containing the medicines recommended by the Physicians of this city, to be kept in families to provide for a sudden attack of Spasmodic Cholera, with printed instructions in detail for the prevention, and a description of the symptoms of this terrible disease, with the mode of treatment during the absence or before the arrival of the physician. For sale by the subscriber at his drug and chemical stores, No. 8, Minor, and also at No. 312 Market street.
april 7—tf CHAS. MARSHALL.

## Will be sold cheap for Cash.

THE most convenient two story dwelling, No. 4 Wallace street—if required, two thirds of the purchase money may remain on the property secured by mortgage. Enquire in Schuylkill Eighth street, 2d door above Chesnut, or at this office. aug 4—tf

## *Greene County, ss.*

In the matter of the Real Estate of Charles Swan, deceased, late of Cumberland Township.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Waynesburg, on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1832, for the county aforesaid, before the Hon. Thos. H. Baird, President, and his associates, Judges of the said court. On petition, rule on the heirs and representatives of the said deceased, to come into court on the second Monday of September next, and accept or refuse the real estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; or to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be sold. By the Court. WM. T. HOYS,
aug 4—6t Clerk.

## Notice.

THOSE persons who are indebted to George Fowler, are requested to make immediate payment to him, now residing near Pohick Church, Fairfax county, Virginia, where he will be for two weeks. And those persons or their representatives to whom he is indebted, and who are living at a distance, are requested to hand in their accounts, properly authenticated, or to forward them by post, or such a statement of balances as may be considered as equitable, directed to Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, Va. that he may endeavor to prepare to pay them with as little expense of travelling as possible.
*Fairfax County, July 26, 1832.* GEORGE FOWLER. aug 4—3t*

## New Invention.

THE subscriber has invented and obtained a patent for a machine to break and prepare fillers for segars, called the

FILLER-BREAKER,

by which at least one third of the tobacco, ordinarily required, can be saved, and the segars finished with much greater expedition than by the common mode; and he is now prepared to sell machines, or county and state rights to make, vend or use them. Persons disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see the machine in operation and obtain all desirable information concerning it, by applying to
JOSEPH MAFFIT, Lancaster, Pa.

☞ Segar-makers are cautioned against purchasing this machine from persons not legally authorized to sell them, as the patentee will hold them responsible for damages, who use them without proper authority.

*‚* Publishers of newspapers will probably benefit the public by noticing this invention. july 28—3t*

## Six Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th of July, John Brown, an indented apprentice boy, 13 years nine months of age, light complexion; had on dark mixed pantaloons and vest of sattinet. Any person or persons harboring the said apprentice, will be prosecuted according to law; any person bringing back the said boy, on lodging him in any county jail, will receive the above reward, but no charges paid.
THOMAS MOORE.
aug 4—3t* Montgomery Co., Upper Merion Township.

## Marshall's Concentrated

*Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the Cure of*

Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin. Pains in the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples or pustules on the face, Tetter, Biles which arise from an impure habit of body, Scrofula or King's Evil, Scaly Eruptions, White Swellings.

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

This very convenient and active Syrup is now with confidence offered to the medical profession and the public, as possessing in its most concentrated form.

Prepared and sold, only, at CHARLES MARSHALL'S Wholesale Drug and Chemical Store, No. 8 Minor street, between 5th and 6th, south side. Also at his wholesale and retail store, No. 312 Market street, Philadelphia. june 9—tf

## Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's enclosure, on the afternoon of the 2d of July last, two cows, the one a brindle with a white face, in profit, having her calf taken from her two weeks previous; the other, a black coloured, in fine order. The above reward of ten dollars will be paid to any person who will give such information as shall enable the owner to get his cows again, or five dollars for either of them, and twenty dollars will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief or thieves in the court having jurisdiction of the crime, by JOHN F. HOOD, near the Neshaminy Toll Bridge, Bristol Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. july 28—3t

## To Southern and Western Merchants,

*DEALERS IN CLOTHING.*

JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr. No 213½ Market Street, (up stairs.) Having commenced the Tailoring business, is now prepared to receive the orders of merchants.

All orders supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

By long experience and personal attention to business, he feels confident in giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

Merchants and others supplying clothes, may have them made up in a superior manner, and at reduced prices.

☞ On hand, a sample of broadcloth coats, from 10 to 15 dollars. july 14—tf

## Patent Fly Net

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe and Military Store in this city.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colors, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness; and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public.—Apply to HENRY KORN,
No. 22 North Third street.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. may 19—3mo

## West Chester Boarding School for Girls.

IT is located in the borough of West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 24 miles west of Philadelphia.

As considerable additions have been made to the buildings of this institution during the past year, a larger number of pupils can be accommodated.

The situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well cultivated country. In Philadelphia reference may be made to James Martin, Eli K. Price, or Anthony Bolmar, for further particulars.
July 14—6t PHILIP PRICE & Co.

## Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

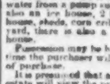
Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have recently opened a wholesale and retail store, at the corner of Fifth and Minor streets, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia, where a general assortment of the above articles, of good quality, will be constantly kept on hand. They have also made arrangements for collecting, and pressing, in neat packages, medicinal and culinary herbs, both indigenous and exotic, which they intend disposing of upon reasonable terms. HARLAN & SIDDALL.

N. B. Persons well acquainted with, and disposed to collect herbs, may make advantageous engagements for the ensuing season, by early application. april 7—6mo

## Farm for Sale.

A Valuable Grazing Farm, on Tinicum Island, 9 miles from the Centre Square, Philadelphia, in a direct line,

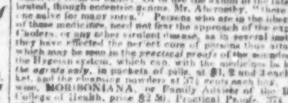


Containing 146 acres 139 perches, of which 167 acres 65 perches are Upland, and 279 acres 74 perches first rate meadow: there are about 30 acres of thriving wood, upwards of 850 apple trees of the choicest grafted fruit, besides pear, peach, and other fruit trees. The crops of hay and grain raised on the upland, the number of cattle fattening on the meadows, and the quantity of rich fine butter it produces establish its reputation as a first rate farm. The fences, banks and ditches are in good order; there are on the premises a stone dwelling house, 40 feet square, built of the best materials; an artificial milk house, supplied with fine cold water from a pump sufficient for a dairy of 30 cows: there are also an ice house, 2 large convenient frame barns, slaughter house, sheds, corn crib, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, there is also a tenant's house, and near to it a spring house.

Possession may be had, 25th day of March next, in the mean time the purchaser will be entitled to receive the rent from day of purchase.

It is presumed that any person desirous of purchasing such an estate will view the premises. If not sold before the first day of September, it will be rented on a lease for five years.
For terms, apply to RICHARD WILLING,
Philadelphia, July 23, 1832. 105 South Third street.
july 28—3t

## Yellow Springs, Chester County.



THE public are respectfully informed, that a superior line of post coaches will leave R. Evans's White Swan Hotel, No. 106 Race, and Thomas Taylor's Farmer's Inn, No. 218 Market street, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Mrs. Holman's Yellow Springs in time to dine.

Returning, will leave the Springs, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in Philadelphia early the same afternoon.

N. B. Splendid new Troy coaches furnished as extras at all times in any direction. Apply at R. EVANS'S,
july 21—6t No. 106 Race Street.

## BRITISH COLLEGE *OF HEALTH*

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES, imported from the above COLLEGE in LONDON, need only to be known in order to be appreciated.—Facts are plain things, and although these medicines have been scarcely heard of in this city, their value has been well attested in almost every State in the Union; and the demand hitherto has been so great that the agent at New York has not been able to procure them in time to supply the demand. They recognise *only one real disease to which man is liable, viz. The impurity of the Blood*, connected with the disordered state of the digestive organs, from whence arises every disease, of whatever form or name. Or to use the axiom of the late celebrated, though eccentric genius, Mr. Abernethy, "there is but one salve for many sores." Persons who are in the liberal use of these medicines, need not fear the approach of the expected Cholera, or any other virulent disease, as in several instances they have effected the perfect cure of persons thus attacked, which may be seen in the *practical proofs* of the soundness of the Hygeian system, which can, with the medicines be had of *the agents only*, in packets of pills, at $1, 2 and 3 each packet, and the cleansing powders at 37½ cents each box. Likewise, MORISONIANA, or Family Adviser of the British College of Health, price $2 50; Practical Proofs, 37½ cents each. T. BRINDLEY,
No. 182 South Third Street, near Lombard,
J. STRENGE,
56 North Eighth street, near Arch, Agents at Philadelphia.

CAUTION.—The public are particularly cautioned against a spurious medicine, purporting to be MORISON'S PILLS, vended by persons in this city, as none are genuine but those sold by the agents as above stated. july 28—3t

## Paper and Rag Warehouses,

No. 200 and 209 North Third Street.

THE subscriber offers for sale on the most favorable terms, a large and general assortment of PAPER, of almost every description; such as large Writing Papers, Foolscap, Quarto Post, Folio Post, Octavo Post, coloured Papers, and Printing Papers of all kinds. Also, R. AMIES & Co.'s Bank Folio Post, Quarto Post, and Bank Writing Papers of very superior quality. HUDSON'S Drawing Paper, Cap, Fool, Note Post, and Bank Folio Post. An assortment of Bonnet Boards, very large. No. 1, 2 and 3, Leghorn Rags, Woolly Rags, Dye Domestic Rags of every kind; Bleaching Salts, Sheathing, Felting, Alum, Twine, &c. CASH paid for RAGS.
april 21—tf SAMUEL EPSTEIN.

## Philadelphia Boarding & Day

SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

*Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street below Market.*

THIS is a first rate institution, which has been several years established, and into which are received lads of respectable families from all parts of the United States. The course of studies embraces all the various branches of a thorough English, classical, mathematical, and mercantile education; the elements or principles of which are pleasingly unfolded by familiar lectures. Politeness, and the inculcation of correct, moral precepts, and the establishment of industrious and virtuous habits are also well attended to. A great number of pupils are annually prepared in this institution for a creditable admission into the most celebrated colleges; or for a successful entrance into business. It is at present patronized by individuals most eminently distinguished for their profound learning, honored wealth, and well known respectability.

Reference can be made by permission to the Rt. Rev. Bishop White; Rev. E. S. Ely; Rev. W. H. Delancey; Rev. G. T. Bedell; Hon. Judges Gibson, Hopkinson and Coxe; Hon. John Sergeant, Hon. G. M. Dallas; Hon. B. W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia; W. Meredith, Esq.; Alexander Henry, Esq.; Isaac Harvey, jr. Esq.; P. S. Duponceau, Esq.; S. Morris, Esq.; Mathew Carey, Esq.; H. Binney, Esq.; Roberts Vaux, Esq. and R. Walsh, Esq.

The annual charge for boarding scholars is $200.

Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to if addressed to the residence of J. O'CONNOR,
april 14—7 mo No. 172 South Eleventh st. Phila.

## Dr. Chapman's Cough Mixture.

THE great success of this article for relieving and curing pulmonary complaints, entitles it to rank among the best now in use. It is also less expensive than many of the cough mixtures, each bot le containing upwards of 100 doses. Price 1 dollar per bottle. For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of 2nd and Market streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa. june 9—3mo

## Hardware, Cutlery, & Fancy GOODS.

WILLIAM NEAL, 203 Callowhill street, five doors below Sixth, and opposite the market; keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, and fancy goods, which he imports direct from England, and sells wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Builders, carpenters, housekeepers, country merchants and others, will find it their interest to deal at the above store. Persons furnishing their houses will be supplied on very reasonable terms. The strictest attention is given to customers by Jacob Pawling. april 7—6mo

## Medicines, &c.

ENGLISH *Harrowgate Salts*, celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism, Piles, and Liver Complaints. Price 75 cents per bottle.

*Mexican Remedy for Teeth*, &c. which gives immediate ease, prevents decay of the teeth, and sweetens the breath.—Price 50 cents per bottle.

*Saratoga Salts*, for making the Saratoga Water equal to that which is bottled. Price 37½ cents for a quantity sufficient for half a dozen bottles.

*Paris Black Reviver*, which has the effect of restoring the freshness of colour to black or blue clothing when it has become rusty or faded. Price 25 cents.

Sold at No. 32 ARCADE, Western Avenue.

Druggists and Dealers supplied on liberal terms. sept. 24—tf

## The Cake and Pastry Bakery,

*No. 131 North Second Street near Race.*

THE proprietor of this establishment feels willing, thus to notify his customers and the public, that having just completed large additions to and improvements in his mechanical ovens, he is enabled to continue his method of baking at all hours of the day with increased facilities.

Ice Cream, Mineral Water, &c. as usual, in the season.

N. B. Perhaps it may not be generally known, and therefore will also observe, that all the materials of which our cakes and pastry are composed, are free from slave labour; also, our syrups, confectionary, jellies and preserves, are manufactured of free materials. Care is also taken to procure fruit, as raisins, almonds, oranges, lemons, &c. &c. as free from slave labour as is practicable. J. E. SLEEPER.
june 2—3mo

## For Sale.

THE interest in a School and fixtures, all in complete order, to dispose of *cheap* of *cash*. Enquire of the Printer.
july 28—3t*

## Glue, Neat's Foot Oil,

CURLED Hair, and Cow Hide Whips, constantly on hand and for Sale at Smith & Brown's, No. 21 Chesnut street, or at the Manufactory of CHARLES CUMMINGS,
7th above Poplar Lane, on No. 142, north 3d st.

N. B. The highest prices given for Glue Scraps, Cow Tails and Cattle's Feet. oct. 1—1y

## Vegetable Lithontriptic

AND SPECIFIC SOLVENT POWDERS.

THIS preparation is a remedy for the gravel and all its kindred complaints. It is likewise one of the most efficient remedies for the Dropsy. The evidences in favor of its salutary powers are too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement.

Sold by Isaac Thompson, at the north east corner of Market and Second streets; and J. Fleckner, South Second street, opposite German. Price $2 per bottle. may 26—3m

## Watches, Jewellery, & Silver WARE.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand, No. 80, to his newly fitted up store, No. 202 Market street, south side, 3d door below Eighth street, where he has opened and offers for sale a fresh and elegant assortment at wholesale and retail, gold and silver patent lever and plain watches, chains, seals, keys, breast pins, finger rings, ear rings, shirt studs, silver coffee pots, tea pots, water pots, sugar dishes, slop bowls, cream pots, table spoons, tea spoons, sugar tongs, salt and mustard spoons, soup ladles, plated castors, candle sticks, bread baskets, silver, plated and steel spectacles to suit persons of all ages, ever pointed pencils, musical boxes, mantel time pieces of different patterns, and a variety of other fancy articles, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

N. B. Watches of all description, as usual, repaired and warranted. WILLIAM BAILY.
may 19—6mo

## Carpenter's Saratoga Powders,

FOR making *Congress Spring*, or *Saratoga Waters*, equal to that fresh from the Spring—manufactured and for sale, by GEORGE W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, 301 Market st., Philada.

☞ These powders are superior to the Seidlitz, inasmuch as they are equally aperient and agreeable, and at the same time possessing tonic and chalybeate qualities in a superior degree, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any other cathartic in use.

Printed directions accompany the powders.

Caution.—The reputation and demand which Carpenter's Saratoga Powders have acquired will no doubt be an inducement for the ignorant to attempt their preparation. The proprietor has already received frequent complaints, that spurious and inferior imitations have been made, and the sales are effected upon the reputation and character of his preparation. He deems it justice to the community to inform them of these facts, and to apprize them that his POWDERS in future will have the written signature, on a label, attached to the outside envelope of the box, without which none will be genuine.
may 19— GEORGE W. CARPENTER.

## Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 57 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug. 20—tf T. S.

## JACOB HOFFMAN,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

NO. 179 North Third Street, one door below Coates,—respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and the public generally, that he continues business at the above old established stand, where he intends keeping on hand a general and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes of a very superior quality, and which being manufactured from the best seasoned materials, and under his own immediate care he warrants to be equal to any in the state, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit public patronage.

J. Hoffman informs the Bootmakers of Philadelphia, that he continues to crimp boots in a superior manner.

Country storekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as they can be supplied cheaper (for cash) than elsewhere. may 26—3mo

## Steam Mill.—Flour, Feed & Plaster.

COGGINS & MIDDLETON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are now prepared, at the Penn Township Steam Mill, north east corner of Callowhill and 10th streets, to furnish Wheat and Rye Flour, made from the best selected Grain, and warranted good—likewise, Horse Feed, of all the various kinds, prepared to order, in large or small quantities, and sent to any part of the city.

Also, calcined and land plaster, constantly on hand.

Those who deal in the above articles will find it their interest to call, as they will be supplied at reasonable prices, and their orders attended to with promptitude.

N. B. Grain wanted at the above place. may 12—3m

## Abraham Hancker,

COPPERPLATE PRINTER,

*No. 52, South Fifth Street, below Walnut.*

Portraits, Views, Bank Notes, Maps, Visiting Cards, Bills of Exchange, &c. neatly executed. april 28—1y

## *CHOLERA!!!*

A CERTAIN preventive will be found in Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. Its success is unrivalled by any other medicine in the different diseases of the stomach and bowels, as Cholera Morbus, Cramp Cholic, Diarrhœa, or looseness, Dysentery, &c. &c. No family should be without a plentiful supply of this valuable medicine. It may be had of BUDD WEST & Co. No. 249 Market street, Philadelphia, agent for the proprietor, and at most drug stores in this city and New York. july 14—3mo

## Superior Fur Hats, at $4 25.

THE Subscriber is aware of the difficulty attending the introduction of any new article in public favour, but the fact of the great exertions of most of the Hatters in endeavouring to imitate it, must convey to a discerning public its best recommendation. These hats possess all the qualities of the most costly, viz. Beauty, durability, lightness, and are warranted to retain their shape and colour. No deviation in price.
sept 17—1y P. BREMOND, 63 Chesnut st.

## Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Steward and Margaret his wife, (of the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington and State of N. Jersey,) have this day made an assignment to the subscribers, in trust for the general benefit of his creditors, of all his estate, real and personal. All persons having claims against said Joseph Steward, are hereby requested to present their accounts, as soon as possible, under oath or affirmation, agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such case made and provided. JOSEPH HAYES, }
Jan. 28, 1832. THOMAS STILES, } Assignees.
july 7—tf

## Dr. Phelp's Highly Medicated Arcanum.

THE great success and increasing demand for this medicine in removing and curing the following diseases, to wit: Jaundice and other biliary obstructions, chronic rheumatism, syphilis, diseases of the skin, stomach, &c. scrofula, superficial and deep seated ulceration, mercurial affections, a renovator of the vitiated fluids of the body, and in fact a regenerator of emaciated constitutions; is satisfactorily proved by the best evidence, one of which is given below.

"Having been made acquainted with the medical qualities and witnessed the effects of Dr. Phelp's Arcanum, I feel much confidence in saying, it is a preparation greatly superior to any thing of the kind in curing those chronic diseases for which it is intended, and would recommend it to invalids in preference to any other. (Signed) SAM'L L. MITCHELL, M. D."

For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa.
june 16—3mo

## India Rubber Shoes,



With Leather Soles, Samuel Inness, trimmed with fur, and designed to be worn next the stocking, constantly on hand or manufactured to order, to any approved pattern. Also, a good assortment of plain India Rubber Shoes, which will be sold either by the case or dozen, at moderate prices.

Country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them. ☞ Also, a good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Shoes. S. D. BREED,
july 14—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

## OLD CROSS KEYS,

No. 14 and 16 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] … L. RITTENGER.

## Press Screws, Fire Proof Doors, &c

THE Subscriber, having erected a Steam Forge and heavy Slide Lathe, is now prepared to furnish *Press Screws* of every description, for cotton, for cider, for tobacco and for paper, &c. with or without *Standing Presses*; heavy turning of any description, and *Cylinders* of Brass or Iron, large with accuracy. Fire proof Doors for Banks and Stores, on reasonable terms, with smith work generally, by CHARLES EVANS.

N. B. About 60 feet of Shafts, and Pulleys, Wheels and Pinions' Blocks, &c. complete for Ginnerations, &c. made in the best manner; will be sold low. Apply as above. sept. 17—1y Back of No. 33 Bread st. ab. Race.

## James F. Callbreath,

No. 58 North Eighth Street, 6th door above Arch,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has on hand a complete assortment of LADIES', MISSES and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, of various Cuts and Colors, all of which is warranted to be of the best materials, and made by the best workmen.

J. F. C. returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage already received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.
march 10—tf

MIERS BUSCH,

## MANUFACTURER OF BRUSHES

Of every Description,

No. 20 NORTH THIRD STREET,

*PHILADELPHIA.*

N. B. For sale, a quantity of first quality shoemaker's bristles; also, superior bristles for stock makers. jan 28—1y

## New System of Penmanship

TAUGHT at the corner of Sixth and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square. This System has proved its superior qualities over all others, the ease and rapidity which it gives to every hand (both right and left) is unparalleled. This fact is admitted by all who have made trial of it, not only in America, but England. The Professor Thomas Duncan, a celebrated writer from London, acknowledged it. The conclusive superiority of this system over all others now in use is amply sustained by the highest recommendations. The learner can acquire without fail in a short time an easy, elegant and extremely rapid hand. The unerring precision of this system are such that many persons have acquired an elegant hand writing in few hours; but the subscriber has had so much experience in the valuable art, that he knows there are various capacities, and the discipline is required according to the aptness of the student; therefore it is his determination to complete all who place themselves under his tuition in a superior hand writing, if due attendance and attention is given by them.

Approbation to Gentlemen of the first respectability and taste will be given.

*N. B. His Rooms are open from five A. M. to ten P. M.—Ladies write in separate rooms.*

## BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs those that he has completed his new Treatise on Book-Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by merchants and book-keepers of the first talent; the system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction enables his students to acquire in from ten to twenty lessons generally, a perfect knowledge of that science, together with his new form of Books, and an unerring *Rule for Dr. and Cr.*
R. MEGONEGAL.

☞ Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open. may 21—tf

## Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, one of the most effectual remedies yet discovered for the cure of that most distressing disease on CHILDREN, the SUMMER COMPLAINT; is now recommended with the utmost confidence to *families*, as a medicine which will save the lives of thousands if timely administered, in BOWEL COMPLAINTS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, &c. and in all diseases arising from a diseased state of the STOMACH and LIVER, as DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE, &c. it will be found a pleasant and never failing cure. Certificates from Physicians and families have been received fully supporting its high character, and detailing cures of great importance. It is neatly put up in vials, and accompanied with general directions for its use, at the low price of 25 cents per vial. This article may be had of most Druggists in this city and New York. Dr. Jayne intends keeping a supply with BUDD WEST & Co.

No. 249 Market street, from whom the agents through the United States may be supplied. april 7—6mo

## Philadelphia Wooden Ware

*AND VARIETY STORE.*

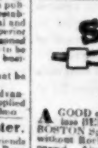
GIDEON COX, &c. No. 335 Market Street, north side, has just received at his Wooden Ware and Variety Store among other articles from the Shaker Settlement, an assortment of

Baskets and sieves, brooms, whisks, butter prints, corked measures, tubs and buckets, bowls and trays, Boston rock ing chairs, cannisters, [illegible] … brushes for clothes and hair, Manilla mats, [illegible] … clothes lines [illegible] … Shaker Herbs, Garden Seeds, Shaker Diapers and Table Linen [illegible] … Carpet Hammers, Shaker Brooms, &c. Together with a general assortment of CEDAR WARE, viz. Bathing Tubs, Butter Tubs and Buckets, Churns, &c. Umbrella Tubs, Wash Tubs, &c.

Also, a great Variety of FRENCH TRAVELLING AND FANCY BASKETS, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail.

N. B. The above Establishment is recommended to the attention of house-keepers, as being very convenient for supplying themselves with house keeping articles, &c. sept 24—tf

## Glass Cutting Factory.



THE Subscriber still continues the Glass Cutting Business in all its various branches, and has at his store, No. 12 North Third street, Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of all kinds of Glass, Cut, plain and pressed furniture Knobs, &c. of all kinds. Country merchants and others are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing, as every article will be sold at the lowest factory price, by R. S. RISLEY.
oct. 23—tf

## SWELLED BEAM

A GOOD assortment of Adams' Patent Swelled Beam Windsor BEDSTEADS, and a great variety of mahogany frame BOSTON Spring Seat and low priced Easy CHAIRS, with and without Rockers, which for ease and elegance cannot be surpassed. Also,

A rich collection of the latest style of UPHOLSTERY Goods, among which are silk and worsted damask, French and English chintz, crimson, green, blue and purple plush, suitable for covering chairs and sofas, ready made Bell Ropes, a variety of Pulpit Trimmings, such as heavy silk bull fringes, Gimp velvets, damasks, silk tassels, cords, bindings, &c. Also, Venetian and Transparent Blinds.

Just received the Latest Designs for Window and Bed Drapery, which will be made, together with Carpets, Cushions, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c. at the shortest notice, by
oct. 1—tf. J. HANCOCK & CO., General Upholsters,
S. W. corner of 3d and Walnut street.

## Notice to Reedmakers, Manufacturers, and Weavers.

JAS. FIFE & SON, cane, steel, and brass reedmakers, first alley below Market in Tenth Street, carry on the above business in all its branches; they have also opened an

Extensive Cane Store,

Where city or country reedmakers will always find cane poles of the very best quality, being cut under the inspection of a competent judge on the spot, and imported by themselves.

Cotton reeds for all kinds of city work, always on hand.—Country merchants purchasing reeds will find it to their advantage to call as above, where they will be supplied with an article not to be surpassed in the city, and on terms as low as any. Reeds of every description made to order. april 28—

## Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Cured by Dr. T. J. Crossman, office 117 South Third street, directly opposite the Mansion House Hotel—Hours from 7 to 9, A. M. and at 1 and 2 P. M.

DR. T. J. CROSSMAN having once suffered with this annoying disease, in its most aggravated form for almost five years, with the advantage of the best medical advice in the country, and all the more popular systematic writers of Europe, with an assiduous exhibition and application of their means so recommended, without the least permanent benefit, he thought it a duty to make public, that he accidentally discovered a combination of remedies by which he was perfectly cured in a short time, and which has been attended with almost general success in the treatment of a great variety of cases. The difficulty that usually attends the cure of this formidable complaint, by the means generally used, is readily acknowledged by every candid physician; it not, the dyspeptic is aware of, and can corroborate the fact, especially if he has been a long suffer.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who had long been subject to the dyspepsia, and by taking a great variety of medicines without benefit, had become very sceptical with regard to the value of any.

"I hereby certify, that I was long troubled with a disease called dyspepsia, my symptoms were a sense of fulness load or distension of the stomach, frequent eructation of wind; pains in my right and left side and stomach; great despondency, dull head-ache; bad taste in the mouth; cold feet, occasional chills; costive state of the bowels, sometimes diarrhœa; loss of appetite; great weakness, and general emaciation. By a friend at New York I was recommended to Dr. Crossman, I submitted to his treatment with but little faith; but to my great astonishment and joy, I was shortly relieved and recovered my former good health, cheerfulness and vigour, perfectly.
New York, Oct. 19, 1831. JOHN B. CALDWELL."
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